ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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3 Park Place, New York City

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EFFECT OF EXPORT TRADE ON PRICES

Members of the Federal Reserve Board believe the peak of high prices has been reached and that the gradual cessation of exports to Europe, owing to the rate of exchange and inability of the war nations to pay for goods, will mean lower prices in the United States due to a rapidly increasing surplus in many lines of goods. The export trade will naturally be diverted to South America and the Far East. The balance of trade is already running in favor of the Orient. It is reported that the annual review of trade conditions by the Federal Reserve Board will analyze the export situation in detail and point out international financial reasons for the belief that the change in the export situation will cut the cost of living, in a reasonable period, to a pre-war basis.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY

Sharp criticism of the Swedish Academy for its award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Dr. Haber is being voiced by scientists of the Allied countries and has been echoed in European and American newspapers.

The world does not forget so quickly that the recipient of this highest award of scientific chemistry devoted his best energies during the war period to the perfection of deadly poisonous gases, nor that he was widely acclaimed in Germany as the great inventor of this newest and most deadly weapon of modern warfare. If this were the basis of the award, we have an American claimant, whose claim, though it rests upon the discovery of the most deadly of all poison gases, would never be put forward by any American scientific body.

In justification of itself, the Swedish Academy declares that the award was made for the perfection of the well-known Haber process of making nitrates from the air, and it elaborately points out that this process kept Germany from starvation by supplying necessary fertilizers. But again the world's memory is not so short. The Haber process was perfected long before the war. In fact, Germany, as her General Staff often pointed out, would not have risked a general European war until she was sure that she was independent of Chilean nitrates, the supply of which she knew could easily be shut off. And she deemed this supply of nitrates vital, not, of course, for agricultural purposes, but to insure her with a bountiful supply of explosives. We may be very confident that the vast bulk of the products of the Haber process made in Germany have been of late packed carefully into shell cases to hurl projectiles against the enemies of the Fatherland, and that but small quantities of them were spread over the ploughed

fields to help feed the starving population. Therefore, this tardy award, even to those who well appreciate the scientific value of Haber's work, is naturally not a popular one among the Allied nations.

Nor can the world forget the obvious friendliness of Sweden to Germany during the war. She supplied Germany with charcoal for gas masks, with iron ore, with coal and foodstuffs, with any and every essential war material that she could. This might have been a shrewd stroke of good business, but we remember too, the popular sentiment of the Swedes and the acts of their official representative in Buenos Aires, Count Luxberg, who acted as spy and messenger boy for the German Government.

Considering all these things the award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry by the Swedish Academy to Dr. Haber is a very unfortunate circumstance. The prize is the highest honor of the world of scientific chemistry. Past awards have been distinguished singularly by their justness. That even a taint of suspicion should debase the honor of the award affects adversely the Swedish Academy and cheapens the Nobel Prize. This is a matter of serious concern to every man in both the scientific and the industrial branches of chemistry.

FAVORS USE OF METAL CONTAINERS

The newsprint paper shortage has brought forcibly to the attention of business men and manufacturers in all lines of industry the advisability of using metal containers in place of wooden cases. The assertion is made by Robert Seaver, of Boston, who has investigated the situation, that 2,000,000 tons of paper could be made from lumber wasted in packing cases. This amount is equal to the entire production of newsprint paper in the United States and Canada in 1919. No legislation is necessary to bring about this economy. It can be accomplished by altering railroad freight tariffs so as to place a metal container, which could be used over and over again, and thereby saving millions of dollars to shippers and consumers, on a better footing by basing transportation charges on the net weight of the contents instead of the gross weight of the package. Mr. Seaver says that thousands of shippers are anxious to use metal packing cases, but the Railroad Classification Committees have taken no action. Meantime the waste of timber lands goes on, and forestry experts say there is only twenty-five years' supply of pulp wood in sight, and yet we are not keeping abreast of the paper industry's demand for wood.

MAKING COMPETITION TOO KEEN

Manufacturers working seized enemy-owned patents under license from the War Trade Board and its successor, the Chemical Foundation, have been complaining again that too many of these licenses have been granted. This is said to be particularly true in the case of medicinals. The natural outcome of such conditions would make competition so keen that production would be curtailed because profits were reduced to the vanishing point.

It is easy to understand the open-handedness of the controlling bodies in distributing licenses to make medicines of vital importance to the public health at the time of the war. Adequate supplies were to be more promptly made available by setting several competitors at work upon the many scientific and technical problems that had to be solved in making these products from the German patent specifications. But, great as the need for these chemicals was then, the normal demand is far from large, and there is little relief to be found for the producers in increasing sales of goods of this kind which are often very closely limited by the very nature of the material and the uses to which it is put.

The pre-war demand for novocaine, as an example, was under five hundred pounds. During the war the consumption grew to what is estimated at close to two thousand pounds. Three licenses for its manufacture were granted. Now, however, the war demand has already fallen off about half. Nevertheless, the Chemical Foundation has licensed four additional manufacturers to enter this constricted field.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS

It seems amazing that an industry so important for the protection of the United States as the making of dyestuffs, owing to the ease with which the plants can be converted for the production of material necessary in making explosives and ammunition, should not receive the protection of the Government against hostile interests that would destroy it, and place many leading industries under slavish dependence for basic supplies. When German colors were not obtainable these industries were on the verge of collapse. and textile manufacturers were clamoring for an American dyestuff industry Now, the most violent opposition to adequate protection comes from textile interests.

All that capital asks is assurance that Congress will do for the dye industry what it has done for other new enterprises which found foreign competition too great at the start. The proposed license system is only a temporary embargo. If the United States Government had not seized the surplus funds, earned during the war, by demanding an enormous percentage as an excess profits tax, these companies would be in a much stronger position technically as well as financially. Large sums would have been devoted to research work and to production on a scale which would make it possible to meet German competition. Delay in Washington will discourage capital, and many enterprises will turn their attention to other lines than dyestuffs. It is time for Congress to wake up, turn a deaf ear to alien propaganda. and take action to protect the country against its enemies.

Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee has introduced a bill to repeal the excess profits tax, and Representative Copley, of Illinois, will steer the bill through the House.

How Consumer Pays Excess Profits Tax

It Is Estimated that For Every Dollar Collected By The Treasury $4 to $5 Are Taken From the Public in High Prices

By. HON. ISAAC BACHARACH, Member of Congress from New Jersey

IT IS generally conceded, by all those who have given serious thought to the question, that one of the principal factors responsible for the present disturbed economic conditions of the United States today is our faulty system of taxation, and there is an insistent demand upon the intelligent and patriotic business men of the country that Congress shall give immediate consideration to the subject of taxation and give to the country a tax law based upon practical and scientific lines.

The Revenue Act now in force, which was approved by the President and put into effect Feb. 24, 1919, and which levied taxes for the years 1919 and 1920, has proved to be impracticable and cumbersome, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who have had experience with the operations of this law that it has contributed in a large measure to the high cost of living with which the country has been afflicted for the past few years and which has gradually grown a good deal worse instead of better.

Representative Bacharach's bill provides for a consumption tax, as distinguished from a production tax, as follows:

(1) *A tax equivalent to 1 cent for each $1 or fraction thereof of the amount paid for any article of merchandise when sold by a dealer for consumption or use, up to but not including $500; and 5 cents for each $1 on any article of merchandise when sold for $500 and above. Where more than one article is sold in one transaction, the tax shall be computed on the total amount paid for all such articles, but this section shall not apply in any case where the total amount paid is less than 50 cents.*

(2) *A tax equivalent to one-half of 1 cent for each $1 or fraction thereof on all real estate sales of $500 and above.*

(3) *A tax of 1 cent for each $1 or fraction thereof on sales of all raw materials taken from mines, woodlands, waters, and so forth.*

(4) *Such tax shall be paid to the vendor by the purchaser at the time of the sale, and shall be collected, returned, and paid to the United States by the vendor in the manner provided by rules and regulations of the Treasury Department.*

Passed as an Emergency Measure

It is true that this tax law has produced a high yield in revenue, but in a very material degree this has been produced at the expense of the ultimate consumer. The only excuse that can be offered for such a scheme of taxation is that it was designed as a war measure at a time when the Government was in need of every penny that could be collected from every source and by every means to meet the enormous expense under which it was operating by reason of the war.

But the war is now over, and, while our governmental expenses for the next few years will require approximately from five to six billions of dollars for the next fiscal year, with only a gradual reduction from that amount for the following years, I am of the opinion that the required amount of revenue to be raised by taxation can be had under a revenue law that will embrace a comprehensive system of taxation based upon safe and sane lines that will be sufficient in yield, equitable in distribution, easy of operation and economical in administration.

Excess Profits Tax and High Prices

It is universally agreed that the worst feature of our present tax law is the excess profits tax, so-called, and it is the general sentiment of the intelligent business men of the country that that section of the law is the basis and foundation of the economic unrest of the country and the present high prices of commodities of every descritpion.

The excess profits tax has proved to be unsound in principle, unjust in distributing the burden, expensive in administration and dangerous to our economic welfare. Designed as a direct tax on profits, it has proved to be most unsatisfactory in that respect. Mr. Colver, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, has characterized it as "one of the foundation stones of the present intolerable price structure," and states that "for very dollar that gets into the public treasury through the excess profits tax, it is estimated that between $4 and $5 is taken from the ultimate consumer in excess prices;" and he further states—"if you knock the whole thing out, the price structure would come down two or three stories at least." I fully agree with Mr. Colver in this respect.

How the Tax Affects Prices

It is not hard to understand why the cost of living is increased under the excess profits tax feature. It is, first of all, necessary for us to remember that the "ultimate consumer" will ultimately pay the tax no matter what it costs nor how it is levied. The manufacturer or producer, the jobber, wholesaler and retailer are all able to estimate what their taxes for the year are going to cost, and they mark the price of their merchandise accordingly.

The tax, therefore, is pyramided all along the line: the producer adding his tax to the first cost of the article, passing it along to the jobber who adds his tax to the selling price, and so on down through each selling operation until it reaches the consumer, who pays for all the taxes that have been added from the time the article becomes finished product and is first offered for sale. And we may be certain that every business concern in estimating the cost of taxes for the year will overestimate rather than under-estimate, and thus, either consciously or unconsciously, becomes a profiteer by charging the consumer more than sufficient to cover the tax.

Advantages of Consumption Tax

Since the country has had an opportunity to observe the operation of the present tax law and witness its very bad results, there has been a widespread agitation and insistent demand for a change in our system of taxation. It seems to be the general impression that a good, sound, substantial consumption tax would meet the demands of the times, do much to stabilize business and financial conditions and at the same time materially reduce the cost of living while bringing to the Government a sufficient yield in revenues to meet our requirements.

A number of methods for imposing such a tax have been suggested, such as a tax on gross incomes, a tax on manufactures, on wholesale sales and on retail sales. There is much to be said in favor of all of these methods, but, personally, I feel that a tax on retail sales would be the better, for it seems to me that the only scientific system of taxation is a tax on consumption and not on production.

A retail tax would absolutely and definitely fix the tax on the cost of the article when offered for sale by the retail merchant; it would be paid by the purchaser, and there could, therefore, be no reason for even the retailer including the cost of the tax in marking the selling price of the article, and the pyramiding of taxes, as now practiced under the present tax law, would be done away with.

The amount of a retail sales tax would be definite and easily ascertainable; it would be equitably spread over a large mass of people, and it would be so light as not to be burdensome to anyone.

Proposed Changes in Present Law

To meet the demands for a modification of our present revenue law and for the purpose of inaugurating a new system of taxation, I have introduced a bill, known as H. R. 11985, which proposes to repeal all of Title III of the Revenue Act of 1918—the War and Excess Profits tax; Sections 503 and 504 of Title V—the Insurance tax; Sections 628 and 630, the tax on soft drinks; Title IX—the Excise taxes; and Title XI—the Stamp taxes.

The bill proposes to substitute for the taxes eliminated a tax of 1 per cent on all retail sales of fifty cents and over up to but not including $500, and 5 per cent on all sales of $500 and above. There is no tax on sales of less than fifty cents.

A tax of one-half of 1 per cent on all real estate sales of $500 and above, and a tax of 1 per cent on sales of all raw materials taken from mines, woodlands, waters, and so forth. These taxes are to be paid by the purchaser at the time of the sale, and are to be collected, returned and paid to the Government by the vendor under rules and regulations to be defined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimate of the Revenue

It is estimated that such a retail sales tax would yield from two to three billions of dollars, while the tax on real estate sales and on raw materials sales—that is on such products as are taken from the mines, lands and waters and are not offered for retail sale—should bring up the total amount to be realized from these taxes to four billions or more. Of course, these amounts are only estimated, and it may be that the return would be much greater and, perhaps, a little less.

It is a peculiar fact, but, nevertheless, a true one, that the American people are much more willing to pay an indirect tax than a direct tax, and I believe that this has had much to do with our failure to put a consumption tax into operation ere this. They seem to be quite willing to pay indirect taxes—which means the payment of a tax several times over—simply because they do not take the time to figure it out, and being unable to visualize such a tax it does not hurt as much. But just as soon as they are asked to pay a direct tax, no matter how small it may be, there is a great "kick" all along the line; this was thoroughly demonstrated in the demands made upon Congress for the repeal of the soda water tax.

Charles D. Dunann, general manager of the Ph. van Ommeren Corporation, died in San Francisco of pneumonia on Feb. 2, within twenty-fours after his wife and youngest son had died of the same disease.

C. F. STIEFEL'S EXPERIENCE IN GERMANY

Carl F. Stiefel, president of Schering and Glatz, Inc., 150 Maiden Lane, New York, established fifty years ago, has just returned from a trip to Germany, which he left when a young man to try his fortune in America. Mr. Stiefel found conditions extremely depressing, owing to the results of the war, and in describing the situation to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, he frequently reverted to the prosperous business conditions and the contentment of the German people when he made a previous visit about nine years ago.

"The manager of a certain industry, who has been accustomed to purchase 20,000 tons of coal at a time, was telling me that he spent an entire day recently in an effort to get one carload. Owing to lack of coal, the train service out of Berlin to other important cities has been reduced to one day train and one night train. The trains are not heated. On account of the high price of fuel there are very few automobiles used. The coal question is one of the most serious which the chemical and other industries have to face in order to produce goods for export. I do not believe there is any surplus of goods ready for foreign trade, but many concerns have increased their capital in the hope of obtaining raw materials, and the United States can greatly relieve the situation by removing the restrictions which now make it difficult for German manufacturers to renew former trade relations.

"On account of the depreciation of the mark, an export tax is added to the price of goods bought for foreign trade, but even with this tax the cost is not prohibitive. Many merchants from South America and other countries were in Berlin when I was there, and they were doing a brisk business in various lines, including pharmaceutical medicinal specialties. I found, however, that some products that I wanted were not obtainable, owing to lack of raw materials. Germany always bought more in the United States before the war than she exported to this country, and if trade relations are opened up again freely, Germany will be able to take considerable of the surplus in America which must find a market abroad."

Mr. Stiefel dwelt at some length upon the undernourished condition of children in Germany. He said many families had not been able to obtain milk during the entire period of the war. While food is good and comparatively cheap at dollar rates at the large hotels, they serve mostly a black bread. Goose and hare were obtainable by those who had money to pay the price, but the poorer classes cannot earn sufficient to obtain proper nourishment, and this condition, he says, will be reflected in the production of the industries for the next year or more.

The Bayer Co. plant near Albany, N. Y., now owned by Sterling Products, Inc., is to be enlarged. Plans have been approved for new buildings on the meadows south of the present works, and a New York Central railroad spur has been laid into the property.

Supreme Court Justice Platzek has ordered that Mayor Hylan submit to an examination before trial in the $100,000 libel action of William Jay Schieffelin against the city executive. The libel action is based on a letter the Mayor wrote to Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner.

Charles S. Ash has retired from the firm of Gould & Ash, chemical engineers, with headquarters at 216 Pine street, San Francisco. The business will be continued by Ralph A. Gould under his own name.

S. B. Hall, 74 Cortlandt street, has been appointed New York representative of J. H. Stitt & Co., a Delaware corporation manufacturing dyes and chemicals.

American Colors for Dyeing Furs

Production of Necessary Shades and Development of Their Application Are a Result of the War

By B. R. ARMOUR, President American Aniline Products, Inc.

THE rapid development in the production of fur colors in this country is one of the achievements due to the war. Before the war no fur colors were produced in America, for the simple reason that the selling price was lower than the possible minimum cost of manufacture. Germany sold to this country her surplus of such intermediates at or below cost. It is probable that she will resume this practice after the war. In that case American manufacturers will be obliged to drop the making of fur dyes. The ad valorem duty of 15 per cent and the special duty of 2½ cents a pound imposed by the tariff law on this class of intermediates will not afford any effective protection.

It is argued by competent people that, in order to possess a thoroughly self-contained industry, not dependent in any essential upon foreign supply, this country must produce all the materials that go to the making of her finished articles. There is no questioning the desirability of such a condition. But it must remain impracticable as long as American producers in any line are not secured against a species of foreign competition which it is impossible for them to meet.

In August, 1914, there were no fur colors made in America. In October of that year we put up our plant, and in December we began to manufacture. We have succeeded in duplicating practically all the German fur dyes without substituting; and today the demand for American fur dyes is being satisfactorily supplied. Created to meet an emergency, this particular feature of the American dyestuff industry will assuredly disappear when the emergency ends unless proper protection is accorded this branch of the industry. The question remains whether in the best interests of the industry it is well to allow it to disappear.

The British Government is alive to the critical position in which the dyestuff manufacturers would be placed should destructive German competition be permitted as existed prior to the war. This country, no doubt, will realize the importance of such a key industry as the aniline color manufacture represents and adopt such equitable measures as will be found necessary.

To determine the proper method of dressing and dyeing a skin, the dyer should know how long it has been off the animal's back and where such animal lived. For he must vary his formula according to the type and condition of the skin. Furs that are greasy require treatment with soda which will place them in condition to take the dye readily. Those that are dry must be fat-liquored so that they will be soft and pliable after dyeing.

The process preliminary to the actual dyeing is called fur dressing. Opossum, raccoon and skunk are very greasy pelts. Therefore, the grease is first scraped from the flesh side; then they are drummed for several hours in damp saw-dust; next put in a mixture of damp saw-dust and salt over night. Next day the skins are moved to the fleshing room and the excess flesh is scraped off. Now they are pickled in a bath of sulphuric acid and salt so the skin will be converted into soft, pliable leather. At the same time, this pickling bath plumps (or fills out) the leather and care must be taken that the leather is not made too thick, for, if too plump, the leather will not be adapted to the scissors and the needle of the garment maker.

The skins are then dried and again drummed in damp saw-dust. As all the natural grease has been removed from the skins, it is necessary to replace the natural with artificial grease in order to make it soft and pliable. Therefore, they are next put in a tramping machine containing grease, and such grease is tramped or pounded into the leather. The skins are then drummed again several times in damp saw-dust to remove all grease from the hair.

As minks, wild-cat, Australian opossum, marmet and wallaby are not as greasy as opossum, raccoon or skunk, it is unnecessary to scrape the grease from the pelts. Otherwise the dressing is the same.

Rabbits are first soaked in water two or three days, then fleshed, then pickled in a mixture of alum and salt and are then ready for the dyeing operation.

It is here that the fur and the dyer establish their point of contact. The colors used for fur dyeing are not colors in the accepted sense—but oxidation colors. That is, they are products which develop on the fibre when treated in conjunction with such oxidizing agents as ferric chloride, permanganate of potash, bichromates, peroxide of hydrogen or any metallic salts. They permit of the dyeing of furs in a cold or lukewarm bath to yield fast brown or black shades ranging from the lightest tan to the deepest blue black. Should by any chance the temperature of the dye-bath be increased over 100° F. the hair will be singed and the leather burnt and the entire fibre of the skin destroyed. Of late, however, the more technical dyers have been able to overcome the singeing of the hair by brushing with a solution of glycerin. The hair, however, will return to its singed state in a few months. If the leather is not too far gone, a brushing with egg yoke, sulphonated cod oil and glycerin will overcome the brittleness to a slight degree. The tensile strength of the leather, however, is practically lost.

All skins are mordanted before dyeing with such products are bichromate of potash, bluestone, copperas, verdigris, caustic soda, potassium chlorate, etc., and, as usual, the methods vary according to the type and quality of the skin. Certain easily dyed skins are dyed without this mordant, but there is an element of risk that the color will not be very level or even.

Dyed furs possess the disagreeable property of staining lighter materials with which they come in contact. This may be remedied by the following inexpensive process, which will make the colors absolutely fast.

The skins that have been dyed by steeping should be treated in a fresh bath to which has been added 1/60 ounce to 1/20 ounce of bluestone per gallon for light shades, or 1/12 ounce bluestone for dark shades. After a bath of six to eight hours the skins are then rinsed and dried. For skins that have been tipped use a 5 to 10 per cent solution of bluestone, varying the strength according to the depth of the shade. This is applied with a brush after which the skins are dried and tumbled in sand or saw-dust. If the application is correctly carried out and care is taken to vary the strength of the solutions according to the depth of the shade treated the tone of the dyeings will not be affected. The use of too strong solutions in tipping will change the shade entirely.

D. W. JAYNE TELLS OF PROGRESS IN COAL-TAR CHEMISTRY IN U. S.

Necessities of the War Met By American Chemists in Spite of Many Obstacles—Production of Benzol, Toluol, Naphthalin, Phenol, Picric Acid and Chlor-Picrin

D. W. Jayne, manager of the Chemical Department of The Barrett Co., has written an article for "The Barrett Trail," published by the company, on "The Progress of Coal-Tar Chemistry During the War." Mr. Jayne describes the situation in the United States previous to 1914 and tells of the sudden demand for materials for explosives such as benzol, toluol and naphthalene and continues:

"All of our sources of commercial benzol were refined for their utmost yield of benzol and toluol. This resulted in the production of about 150,000 gallons of toluol and of 250,000 gallons of benzol monthly; but by the installation of the benzol recovery plants at the coke ovens the production increased rapidly, as follows:

	Benzol Per Month	Toluol Per Month
End of 1915	1,750,000 gals.	525,000 gals.
End of 1916	2,500,000 gals.	700,000 gals.
End of 1917	3,000,000 gals.	875,000 gals.
End of 1918	5,000,000 gals.	1,400,000 gals.

"The above figures do not include the production of toluol from gas plants, where the recovery apparatus was installed by the Ordnance Department, as these only began operating late in 1918, and the plants were closed down immediately after the armistice was signed.

"In the case of phenol the country encountered its first chemical problem. Requirements of phenol in the manufacture of picric acid soon far exceeded the supply of natural tar-acid phenol, not only here but abroad. Scarcely anyone in the country had a practical knowledge of the design and proper operation of a synthetic phenol plant. It had been made before in a small way by both the Semet-Solvay Company and ourselves, but it was then a question of tons where pounds had been considered before. A number of assemblies of pots, pans and tanks resulted, in which a certain amount of phenol was made, but with an awful waste of materials due to poor yields. The American chemist, however, lived up to expectations and there gradually evolved from these first crude attempts better and better yields as knowledge of the control of the reactions was obtained; but this was the kind of work America expected its chemists to excel in. It was taking a definite known series of reactions and putting them into practice on a large scale. It was progress in the application of knowledge only.

The same situation applied to the manufacture of picric acid and T. N. T. Certain known methods were taken and applied. Again the same situation held with the beginning of the manufacture of intermediates, dyes and the simpler pharmaceuticals. The manufacture of the intermediates was very similar to the situation in the manufacture of the explosives; but the manufacture of dyes was probably less difficult because explosives must pass strict inspection tests, and the standard quality of the simpler intermediates was fairly well established; but anything that would color a fabric went as a dye.

"The efforts in 1915 and 1916 were all toward production—never mind the economies, the fine points or the short cuts.

The production of the other coal-tar products needed, such as naphthalin, proceeded with the increased demand. Prior to 1915 this company produced about 3,000,000 pounds per year from our own crude and there were perhaps 1,800 tons of crude naphthalin, in addition, produced in this country, but no other refined naphthalin. With a demand in 1916 for about 12,000,000 pounds other crudes were obtained by us from the branches, and the recovery of small amounts from the residues of the benzol plants at coke ovens was encouraged. These benzol plants finally have reached a production of crude of 18,000,000 pounds per year against a demand in the early part of 1918 at the rate of about 30,000,000 pounds of refined.

"The progress in phenol tonnage is startling. Before the war we made from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds of natural phenol per year, whereas in 1918 this rose to about 1,500,000 pounds; and whereas no synthetic phenol was made before the war, the production reached the rate of 150,000,000 pounds per year, and plants for another 50,000,000 pounds were not completed.

In the manufacture of T. N. T. and picric acid I know of no distinct chemical improvements, the progress being primarily in the realization that such plants should be built like dynamite plants, in small units scattered over a 100 acre tract instead of like ordinary benzol and toluol nitrating operations; and also the size of apparatus was considerably increased. Other than this there was the problem to be solved of supplying a higher purity T. N. T. than had been supplied. This required a recrystallization. Some manufacturers carried this out by the use of alcohol and one by the use of toluol, in this case the mother liquor being then carried back for nitrating. As to the capacity for manufacture of these explosives, plants were under construction to return the phenol output into picric acid, and about 1,400,000 gallons of toluol were being nitrated per month, with more toluol and more T. N. T. capacity to follow. There was also being built a plant for the manufacture of tetranitroaniline. This was a new explosive which it was claimed the Germans used right along, but which was not adopted by Great Britain until 1917, and following that, our War Department decided to try it. None of it was actually made in the plant, I understand, but large numbers of experiments were made in spite of the existence of patents, and I have no doubt the work done led to intimate knowledge of this explosive.

"The Navy, fearing a shortage of toluol for T. N. T., decided to try trinitroxylol, and for this purpose secured all the solvent naphtha in the country from which we, at Frankford, were to fraction out the proper xylol for nitration. We were well started on this work which resulted in our demonstrating our ability to separate by fractional distillation on a large scale, a xylol boiling in less than 1½° and consisting primarily of metaxylene. As the nitration of this product for T. N. T. had only been begun, the success of the project has not been fully determined, except the ability to perform the desired separation in our column stills, which leads us to believe that we can successfully separate other materials not contemplated heretofore. The Navy programme called for a production of 225,000 gallons per month of nitratable xylol, which would have given them a very considerable amount of additional high explosive.

"While touching on the direct war products, I should not omit to say that chlorpicrin, for gas attack, was being manufactured when the armistice was signed, and this was also a new product in this country."

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that union wage scales in the general trades in 1919 averaged 17 per cent higher than in 1918 and 55 per cent higher than in 1913, according to a summary issued today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The regular hours of labor a week in 1919 were 5 per cent less than in 1918.

DEMAND FOR BENZOATES DISCLOSES PLAN TO IMPORT GERMAN PRODUCTS

American Manufacturers Disturbed by Reports That Middlemen Expect to Obtain Goods at Very Low Prices—Buyers in United States Said to Be Holding off in Anticipation of Competition—No Licenses Yet Issued by War Trade Board

The demand for benzoates is expected to be greater this year than ever before on account of the tremendous increase in soft drink syrup manufacture, directly resulting from national prohibition. It is on this basis that the German producers have redoubled their efforts to gain an entering wedge into the American market for coal-tar preparations. The majority of dealers believe implicitly in the complete paralysis of the German machine, temporarily, and, while fearing what it will try to do ultimately, are little disturbed at present. The great variation of prices quoted by the Germans on benzoic acid would serve as a fair indication of lack of the centralized control which has characterized their business methods in the past. Quotations on benzoic acid may be heard from 38c to $1.05 per pound in Germany for export to America, the price seeming to vary inversely as the pro-Germanism of the buyer.

F. L. McCollam, manager of the British American Chemical Company, says of the situation: "There are a lot of German fine chemicals and intermediates ordered through middlemen, who are planning to flood the United States with these lines and are certainly confident of their ability to do so. As a result, American buyers are holding off, and the brokers are chuckling over the present exchange value, which gives them a tremendous advantage. Under normal exchange rates, a reasonable tariff would be effective, but these are abnormal conditions and can only be met by special measures. If we do not watch out, we will wake up with all our chemical progress of the last five years destroyed."

Such a condition undoubtedly exists, and prohibition of imports is the only measure, in the opinion of Mr. Bowman, of the Imex Corporation, with which we can successfully cope with the situation. In his opinion the exchange rate is only a temporary advantage in the hands of the Germans, for, he believes, as soon as Germany begins exporting, the value of the mark will again rapidly approach normal, with the result of nullifying their best weapon.

One middleman who admits attempting purchases, especially of benzoic acid and benzoates, from Germany, says that, while a short time ago the prices asked would have given him an advantage over American-made material, that advantage is the other way now. The Germans are raising the price asked in marks, as the exchange value of the mark drops, so that the price in American money has not noticeably declined to meet the marked fall in the price of American products of equal or better grades.

That the American products are fully equal to any standards of quality it is possible to set, is affirmed on all sides. Mr. Senior, of the Florasynth Laboratories, admits freely that in the past the quality of some of the benzoic acid and benzoates, which found their way onto the market, was decidedly open to question. However, that occurred during the time when the industry was very young and need never occur again. The products of this type which American manufacturers are now turning out in quantity are equal or superior in quality to any similar materials it is possible to prepare under any conditions. Mr. Senior finds no reason for importing these materials for price, quality or quantity.

"American manufacturers seem able to supply benzoic acid and sodium benzoate of the finest quality in sufficient quantity to meet all domestic requirements," says J. R. McIntosh, of R. W. Greeff & Co. "If there is any tendency to over-sea movement, it is as logical to expect a movement from the United States to Europe as the reverse." Mr. McIntosh has just completed a study of the situation throughout the country, with the idea of determining just this point, in preparation for the spring buying of benzoates for the preserving trade. In his opinion, we have nothing immediate to fear from foreign competition along these particular lines.

The Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., writes DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, under date of Jan. 30, last:

"Licenses are not being granted for the importation into the United States of benzoic acid or sodium benzoate of German origin or manufacture."

The letter was in reply to a request for information as to the possibility of importing these products at this time.

PRICE CHANGES IN LONDON

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 10.—Great Britain's exports of manufactured goods have increased one hundred per cent over the exports in January, 1919. Board of Trade figures for January show total exports of £105,879,000. Imports in January were valued at £183,000,000, about £48,000,000 over January a year ago. The stimulation of exports is noticeable in drugs and chemicals. It is believed that the increase will aid materially in stabilizing the rate of exchange with continental countries.

In the market for drugs and chemicals there has been an advance in castor oil, cloves, coco butter, coriander seed, oxalic acid and quinine.

Santonine has reached the famine price of £60 per kilo.

Quotations are firmer on gallic acid. Chloral hydrate and Japanese mint oil are easier. Sulphonal and methylsulphonal are lower.

STORK & CO'S DEBTS $2,260,366

Schedules in bankruptcy filed in the Federal Court by Charles T. Stork & Company, Inc., importers and exporters, disclosed liabilities of $2,260,366 and assets of $707,148. Included in the liabilities were secured claims of $503,380, and unsecured claims, $787,534. The assets consist in part of real estate, $5,000; cash on hand, $1,229; bills, promissory notes, etc., $47,000; stock, $183,572; machinery, tools, etc., $22,025; accounts due, $412,952, and unliquidated claims, $21,444.

Among the secured creditors are the Merchandise National Bank, $90,465, and the National Park Bank, more than $200,000. Among the unsecured claims are the Consolidated Steel Company, $25,982; United Motors Company, $33,439; National Park Bank, $805,492; Merchandise National Bank, $84,066; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, $71,596, and the Trans-Ocean Forwarding Company, $58,403.

It is reported that the magnesite deposits in Manchuria are sufficiently well proved to show that they are extensive and have a great potential value. The magnesite is for the most part too pure to use for making bricks without the admixture of 7 to 8 per cent of iron. The Japanese own the larger part of the deposits, but the Chinese still have considerable areas under their control. Associated with the magnesite are numerous deposits of talc, which may be favorably compared with the high grade French talc, but which have not yet been extensively developed. All of these deposits are from three to ten miles from the South Manchurian Railway.

Books of Trade Interest

COST KEEPING AND CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTING. By G. Ed. Ross. associate member Northwest Society Highway Engineers, assistant secretary, chief accountant and cost keeper, The Phez Company, etc., 2nd ed. 12 mo., 171 pages, cloth. Salem, Ore., The Ross System Co.

This book contains the items and features which were used by the Oregon Highway Commission for a number of years with success, a system which seems to meet most of the requirements needed in highway construction work. According to the author, cost keeping should start with the first survey on highway work and be a comprehensive continuous record by distinct features to completion of construction. Maintenance cost records are then started and continue from year to year. Proper cost records are nothing more or less than historical facts, which, if intelligently compiled, form the basis on which the history of the project is built. By the system here explained, it is possible to trace all expenditures and connect them directly with the portions of the project under way. Thus, under the administrative features, provision is made for the expense of the State Highway Commission, general expense, expense for bridges, auditing, etc., so that exact costs can be determined, expenses which cannot be fairly and definitely charged to a smaller unit of the work. While neatness in keeping records is desirable, according to the author, the practical value of the records should be kept uppermost. Time is always an important element in every branch of construction accounting, and the most direct manner of doing things is usually the best. The methods described are those of a successful highway engineer and adapted to any work consisting of numerous items, departments or divisions on which detailed unit costs are desired.

INORGANIC CHEMICAL SYNONYMS, and other useful chemical data. By Elton R. Darling, M.S., Ph.D., in charge of industrial chemistry, Newark Technical School, Newark, N. J. 4½x6½ inches, 100 pages, cloth. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company.

As a handy reference work for "chemical colloquialisms," and the variations in nomenclature applied to inorganic chemicals, this little book will be found helpful and useful both to the student and the chemist. The student may readily know most of the facts about such a substance as ferric oxide, when reference is made to it under that name, but in the literature of the technical industries or arts its designation under any one of a dozen or more synonyms currently used by workers in a particular industry would surely prove confusing until he has ascertained for himself the identity of the "chemical" which may be disguised under any one of a number of synonyms. The lists of synonyms appearing under the general scientific name of each inorganic chemical in this book include most of the names thus used in technical journals and trade publications, and show on the part of the author not a little bibliographical research in the preparation of his material. Besides these synonyms, the book includes tables of the elements, atomic weights, specific gravity, comparisons of the various systems of weight, capacity, volume and temperature measurement, etc., as well as much historical information concerning the discovery of the elements or bases of the compounds generally designated as "inorganic chemicals."

PRACTICAL EXPORTING, a handbook for manufacturers and merchants. By B. Olney Hough, editor "American Exporter;" author of "Elementary Lessons in Exporting," "Ocean Traffic and Trade," etc. 4th edition, revised. 8 vo., 539 pages. New York, American Exporter, The Johnston Export Publishing Co.

"Practical Exporting" is bidding high for the honor of being considered the best seller among technical books. Since the appearance of the first edition almost simultaneously with the opening of the new foreign demand for American products since 1915, its use and popularity have kept close pace with our rapidly increasing export business. A second edition was published in 1918, a third in 1919, and now a fourth has been found advisable. The value of such a manual to anyone engaged in or about to enter the business of exporting is evident upon even the most casual perusal. While the edition is marked "revised," no change is evident in the subject matter from that of the former editions. The book is a complete history of an hypothetical export transaction from its inception to completion. Organization for export, the foreigner's attitude of mind, advertising, sending representatives, preparing and forwarding shipments, making collections and insurance are fully discussed and illustrated by samples of the various commercial forms used.

Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows; United States. 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Frances-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Granted Jan. 6, 1920

1,326,900—Elfert L. Albers, Rico, Colo. Toothbrush.

1,326,947—John Marshall, Swarthmore, Pa., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Delaware. Process of making hexanitrodiphenylamin.

1,326,973—Ludwig Schmidt, Munich, Germany. Process for the preparation of pyrocatechin.

1,326,974—William C. Schmidt, Richmond, Va. Indicating bottle.

1,327,039—Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J., assignor to Clinton S. Lutkins, Rye, N. Y. Process of making a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen.

1,327,061—Russell S. Penniman, Jr., and Norman M. Zoph, Berkeley, Cal., assignors to West Coast Kalsomine Company. Process of manufacturing iron compounds.

1,327,133—Matlja Beshenich, Beatty, Pa., assignor of one-fourth to John Tirodor and one-fourth to Mike Mohanec, Greensburg, Pa. Non-refillable bottle.

1,327,164—Thomas C. Meadows, New York, Mathias Hauber, Jr., West Haverstraw, and Harry W. Charlton, New York, N. Y. Process of obtaining combined potassium from greensand.

1,327,222—George Blardone, New Orleans, La. Process for the regeneration of decolorizing carbons.

1,327,260—Alvin S. Wheeler, Chapel Hill, N. C. Dyestuffs.

1,327,271—Hubert H. Comber, and James W. Stalker, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Process of extracting oils from coal-tar.

1,327,332—John R. Kohler, Stockholm, Sweden. Shellac surrogate and process of producing same.

1,327,389—Joseph F. Johnson, Long Beach, Miss., assignor of one-half to Dominick W. Stepisich, Long Beach, Miss. Sanitary measure and funnel combined.

1,327,396—Kanesuke Kimura, Kobe, Japan. Process for preparing catalytic agent for hydrogenating hard oils.

1,327,519—Frederic C. Bitler, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Lee Van Jones, Norwalk, Conn. Bottle-stopper.

1,327,536—Alexander T. Elliott, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor of one-tenth to L. M. Freeman, Los Angeles, Cal. Process for chemical separation of ores.

Granted Jan. 13, 1920

1,327,666—James P. V. Fagan, Herbert G. Spear, and Robert B. Wolf, Berlin, N. H., assignors to Brown Company. Process of manufacturing sulphite fiber and recovering sulphur dioxide.

1,327,686—William Rose, Chicago, Ill. Liquid-measuring device.

1,327,714—Robert J. King, Stamford, Conn. Process for producing chloropicrin.

1,327,737—James H. Reid, Newark, N. J., assignor, by mesne assignments, to International Nitrogen Company. Process of procuring and securing products from carbohydrates.

1,327,807—Paul B. Burleigh, Omaha, Nebr. Toothbrush.

1,327,901—William Blacker, Stalybridge, England. Machine or apparatus for breaking up or pulverizing caustic soda and the like.

1,328,082—Robert F. Gardiner, Claredon, Va. Process for the production of synthetic ammonia from the air or nitrogen.

1,328,096—William P. D. Moross and John C. Costello, Chattanooga, Tenn. Apparatus for extracting lye from wood-ashes.

1,328,119—Louis M. Brayman, Westville, N. H. Mixer.

Financial Notes

The American Cotton Oil Co., has declared a quarterly dividend of $1, payable March 1 on stock of record Feb. 14.

Stockholders of the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, will vote on a proposed increase of capital from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 on March 29.

It is reported that the American Druggists Syndicate has acquired the entire capital stock of the Organic Salt and Acid Co., a New York corporation.

The directors of the International Nickel Co. took no action in regard to a dividend on common stock although it was stated that no other business except that of the dividend came before the recent meeeting. No additional announcement in regard to the meeting was issued by the company.

The International Nickel Co. reports for the 9 months ended Dec. 31, 1919, total income of $4,406,460, contrasted with $11,097,605 in the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1918 and a surplus after dividends of $1,398,890, against $487,931 in the corresponding period in 1918. Before arriving at surplus for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1918, there was set aside an estimated amount for additional United States taxes assessable for the three months ended March 31, 1918. The reserve for United States and foreign taxes estimated for the nine months ended Dec. 31 last was $654,341, against $3,829,679 in the same period in the previous year.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	7½	8	H'k Electro	70	75
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Air Reduction	47½	48	Heyden Chem.	5½	6
*Am. Ag. Ch.	88	90	*Int. Agricul.	19½	21
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	93	95	*Int. Agricult., pf.	70	76
Am. Chicle	85	88	*Int. Nickel	21	22
*Am. Chicle, pf.	79	83	*Int. Nickel, pf.	88	91
Am. Cot. Oil	46	48	*Int. Salt	70	71
*Am Cot. Oil, pf.	88	93	K. Solvay	80	110
Am. Cyan.	30	35	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
Am. Cyan., pf.	55	60	Merck & Co., pf.	92	96
*Am. Druggists S.	12	12½	Merrimac	90	93
Am. Glue	40	45	Mulford Co.	55	60
Am. Glue, *pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Linseed	81	82	*Nat. A. & C.	60	61
*Am. Linseed, pf.	96	98	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	85	87
*Am. Malt	34	34½	National Lead	75	77
Amer. Zinc	16½	17	National Lead, pf.	108	110
Amer. Zinc, pf.	55	58	N. J. Zinc	280	290
Atlas Powder	155	165	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	88	91	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Barrett Co.	120	121	Penn. Salt	75	76
*Barrett Co., pf.	106	110	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
British Am. Chem.	8¼	9	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101½
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	107	115	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Carborundum	135	135½	Royal Baking Po.	135	142
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	90	93
Casein Co.	40	45	Semet S.	160	175
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid, pf.	..	..	Solv. Proc.	190	..
Corn Products	80	80½	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Corn Products, pf.	102	104	Swan & Finch	100	115
Davison Chem.	34	35	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	10	11
Dow Chem.	180	200	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15½	15½
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	Union Carbide	62	64
Du Pont	370	380	Union Sulphur	..	..
Du Pont, debs., pf.	89½	90½	*Un. Drug	141½	142½
Du Pont, C., pf.	9	10	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	50	51
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	23	24	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Freept. Tex., Sul. pf.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	190	195	U. S. Gypsum	..	..
*Gen. Chem., pf.	97	100	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	95½	96
Grasselli	175	180	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	102	104
Grasselli, pf.	101	102	Va.-Car. Chem	63	63½
Hercules, Powder	218	222	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	109	110
Hercules, Powd., pf.	107	110	V. Vivaudou	22½	23

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928	98½	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924	95	100
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932	83½	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923	93½	95
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924	101	102

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

News of the Courts

Abram H. Cornish, of Newark, N. J., has been named receiver of the Essex Chemical Co., Inc., under bond of $5,000 by Vice Chancellor Fielder.

A. Klipstein & Co., New York, have sued the Norwegian-American Trading Co. for $5,456 damages for alleged breach of contract involving a sale of fifteen tons of oxalic acid.

Innis, Speiden & Co. have begun an action in the Supreme Court for the sequestration of the property of the Raritan Chemical Works. The papers state that the plaintiff obtained a judgment for $1,923 against the Raritan Company which is about to dissolve. It is requested that the court seize the property.

Frank S. Taggart is suing the Cuprite Sulphur Corporation, the United Sulphur Mines, and four directors, in the Supreme Court, of the State of New York through George W. Files, asking for a receiver, the nullification of certain leases and agreements, and for the return of certain stock. The defendants are represented by John B. Doyle, who says Taggart was sued in February, 1919, for $25,651, which the companies claimed had been misappropriated while Taggart was an official of the Cuprite Sulphur Corporation, and that he does not come into court with clean hands.

C. A. LORING'S NEW BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Charles A. Loring, manager of the New York branch of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, for more than fifteen years, has resigned as manager to devote his time to the North American Dye Corporation, manufacturers of Sunset Soap Dyes, in which he is financially interested. Mr. Loring will remain as a director in the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten corporation.

Mr. Loring is a native of the State of Maine, and every summer he revisits his old home on his annual vacation. He began his career in a Maine drug store, becoming connected later with a jobbing house in Boston and one in Hartford, Conn. He then came to New York, and in a few years was appointed manager of the New York office of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten. Mr. Loring is a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Drug and Chemical Club.

The Committee of the House of Representatives which is investigating the awards made by the War Department learned from Col. Thomas M. Spaulding, a member of the Board of Awards, that a Distinguished Service Medal was given to D. C. Jackling, an assayer and mine operator of Salt Lake City, who obtained contracts for the construction of the Government nitrate plant at Nitro, W. Va. The award was made by Secretary-of-War Baker, who over-ruled the Board of Awards in spite of the fact that the Board declared the award illegal since Jackling was not connected with the military forces.

The American Linseed Oil Co., has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common stock payable March 15 on stock of record March 1; another payable June 15, and another, Sept. 15. On the preferred the amount is $1.75 payable July 1, on stock of record June 15.

The Dow Chemeical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common stock, and $1.75 extra dividend, payable Feb. 16 on stock of record Feb. 5. Also a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock payable on the same date.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 266; Crude Drugs, Pages 266-268; Essential Oil, Page 270

ADVANCE IN PRICES CHECKED

Recent Drop in European Exchange Rates Felt in New York Market—Denatured Alcohol Advanced by Producers—Quicksilver and Mercurials Lower—Crude Drug Supplies Still Short

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Carbolic, small bott., 1c lb.
Alcohol, Denatured, 4c gal.
Antipyrine, 25c lb.
Cocculus Indicus, 5c lb.
Elm Bark, Grnd., 5c lb.
Ergot, 25c lb.
Hexamethylene, 5c lb.
Mandrake Root, 4c lb.
Nux Vomica, ½c lb.
Powdered, 1c lb.
Olibanum Siftings, 2c lb.
Santonin, $10 lb.
Sandalwood, Grnd., 5c lb.
Unicorn Rt., (Aletris), 15c lb.
Wahoo, Bk. Rt. 10c lb.

Declined

*Acid Citric, 7c lb.
Agaric, $2 lb.
Bay Rum, 10c gal.
Celery Seed, 1c lb.
Creosote, 10c lb.
Hellebore, Wht., Powd., 1c lb.
Henna Lvs., 5c lb.
Licorice Rt., Pd., 1c lb.
Quinine, Java, 5c oz.
Rosemary Flrs., 3c lb.
Shellac, 5c lb.
Theobromin, 50c lb.
*Second Hands
Tragacanth, Nc 1, 25c lb.
Mercury, $5 flask
Bisulphate, 16c lb.
Blue Mass, 7c lb.
Blue Oint., ½ 10c lb.
50 per cent, 6c lb.
Citrine, 2c lb.
Calomel, 16c lb.
Corrosive Subl., 14c lb.
Red Precip., 18c lb.
White Precip., 16c lb.
With Chalk, 6c lb.
Valerian Root, Belg., 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	$.55	$.55	$.55	$.87
Calomel	1.58	1.68	1.68	1.84
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.30	3.30	3.35	2.50
Glycerin, C.P.	.25	.25	.25	.20
Menthol	13.75	13.75	13.75	6.00
Oplum, Gum	6.50	6.50	6.75	22.50
*Quinine Sulphate	.95	1.00	.90	1.10
Cantharides, Russ.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50
Ergot, Spanish	5.50	5.25	5.00	2.50
Buchu, Short	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.65
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.50	3.50	3.25	4.20
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.65	1.65	1.75	.83
Cloves, Zanzibar	.49	.44	.49	.41
*Second Hands				

Paralyzed shipping facilities have retarded chemical and drug deliveries here. Trading continues restricted, particularly in the case of crude drugs, but more by short supplies than by lack of demand. The present waning influenza epidemic has had very little effect on the market as a whole when compared with conditions in 1918. The upward movement in prices, while still noticeable in the case of some products, has slowed down materially. The recent sharp slump in European exchange may have been responsible to some degree for this apparent change. The opinion has been expressed in many quarters that the position of European money is going to drive down prices in American markets.

An unexpected advance in denatured alcohol was made by producers. Antipyrine is again higher. Quicksilver and the mercurials are lower. Creosote and the carbonate are in a very weak position. Bay rum is easier. Citric acid is off somewhat. Ergot has advanced. Nux vomica has moved up. Grinding elm bark is higher; also mandrake root. Olibanum siftings are firmer. Tragacanth has begun to ease off.

Fine Chemicals

Acid, Citric—The excitement in citric acid seems to have quieted down during the week, and talk of $1.25 and $1.30 a pound by some sellers is not heard. Prices have settled to about $1.05@$1.06 a pound for second-hand goods and are considerably more stable at this level. The position of Italian exchange and also the weakening movement in citrus products may have been indirect factors in an easier market for the acid here. American makers still name 84c@85c a pound without offer.

Acid, Carbolic—Manufacturers have announced a higher price for small-size containers of U. S. P. carbolic acid. One-pound bottles are now quoted at 27c, five-pound bottles at 24c and fifty-pound tins at 20½c. U. S. P. liquid carbolic in single-pound bottles is named at 26c.

Alcohol—A rather unexpected advance in denatured alcohol was announced by producers during the week. The heavy demand for the pure ethyl alcohol has induced this move, it is believed. First-hand quotations now name 76c@80c a gallon for the 180 proof and 77c@81c for the 188 proof. Second hands quote down to 66c and report a slightly easier market.

Antipyrine—Little is coming in, and stocks on the spot have dwindled to practically nothing. Chances for immediate renewal are slim. The best price here now seems to be about $7.15, possibly $7.10. Up to $7.25 and higher are being asked.

Bay Rum—Heavy importations of bay rum recently are responsible for the easier market here. Prices are lower at $3.05 per gallon for spot goods. Lower might possibly be done on a firm order.

Creosote—Selling competition and large stocks on hand have again caused a cut in the price of U. S. P. creosote. Sales have gone through at 75c and possibly lower. The carbonate is also in a very weak position, but the price is unchanged at $3.75@$4.00 a pound, as to seller.

Caffeine—There is a strong demand for caffeine alkaloid, and large lots are reported to be passing into consuming channels at $7.25 a pound. This is apparently inside.

Glycerin—Producers are holding the price for the C. P. in drums at 25c a pound without change, second hands naming 24c. Dynamite glycerin is easier at 22½c @23c. The crudes are quiet and unchanged at 16½c@ 16¾c for loose saponifications and 14½c@14¾c for soap lye.

Hexamethylene—The best figure where the goods are obtainable appears to be $1.80 a pound. Up to $1.85 and $1.90 is being paid for small lots, orders for larger quantities generally being refused.

Menthol—Holds very quiet without change at $13.75 @$14.00. (See report under Aromatic Chemicals on following page.)

Mercury—Selling agents have reduced their price to $80.00 a flask. Importations are large and the market reported weak.

Mercurials—Two reductions in quick succession have been made this week by manufacturers in the prices for the mercurials. The easier position of mercury is responsible for a lower basis, with calomel now quoted at $1.52 a pound. The bichloride is down to $1.37 for the powder and granular, and $1.42 for the crystals. Red precipitate is $1.67 and white precipitate $1.81. All quotations are for fifty-pound lots.

Quinine—Sales of imported sulphate are reported at 95c per ounce this week. Shipments from London and Java continue to come in here in good quantity. De-

mand is good, but the rapidity with which spot supplies are renewed as they are disposed of holds the price steady. The expectations in the trade seem to be for an easier market. Makers quote 90c in hundred-ounce tins without offer.

Crude Drugs

Agaric—There are sellers here now at $1.50 and one at $2.50 for white goods. Last week, holders named their price as $4.50 a pound but did not induce a great deal of buying at this figure. The price is due to go lower than $1.50 in the near future.

Celery Seed—Offerings of celery seed at 24½c and even lower have not brought out the buyers. The position of the seed now seems to be due for a change about. Importations are slowing up somewhat, and quotations out of France name 22c, c. i. f. New York. The price here looks to be near bottom.

Cocculus Indicus—As supplies pass into consuming channels, spot stocks are getting smaller. One holder has named his price at 40c, while 26c and 28c sellers of last week now want 30c and up for their goods.

Elm Bark—Grinding elm bark is said to be selling at 50c a pound inside, with some holders refusing to let go for anything less than 55c@60c.

Ergot—Although there are several fair shipments en route to this market, there are few holders here. The price is now $5.50 a pound for the small lots available. One man names $6.00 but is out of range.

Henna Leaves—An improvement in supplies has eased the price slightly. Quotations now name 60c a pound for spot goods.

Licorice Root—Powdered licorice root is in large supply here, and the price is a trifle easier at 23c a pound.

Mandrake Root—There is little or none here and nothing coming forward. Small odd lots are quoted at 42c@44c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Supplies here have dwindled rapidly, owing to heavy absorption from consumers. The best figure for the buttons now appears to be 9c a pound. For the powdered, 14c up to 15c is quoted.

Olibanum—Supplies of the siftings are growing small, and demand is brisk. Holders have advanced their prices to 16c@17c a pound.

Rosemary Flowers—Supplies are increasing steadily, and demand is light at this time. The price is lower at 10c@11c a pound.

Sandalwood—Ground sandalwood has come into active demand, and the best figure heard now is 60c a pound.

Unicorn Root—Aletris is higher in some quarters at $1.10@$1.25 a pound.

Tragacanth—Number one ribbons are beginning to come in, and the price has softened somewhat as a consequence. Sales have been made at $5.50 a pound, which is lower than the price last week.

Samples of native medicines of the Uganda Protectorate in South Africa have been sent to the University of Edinburgh for analysis. Among the substances employed are ground orchids, the juice of which is esteemed as a cure for coughs. The natives pound the bulb, mix it with water or milk and give it to the patient to drink.

Earthquakes in the Jalapa district of Mexico continue, and no further shipments of jalap root will be made this season. The city of Jalapa is without power or light.

SPIRITS STORED IN BONDED WAREHOUSES

Banks Will Lose $20,000,000 Unless Remedial Steps Are Taken—Commissioner Roper Suggests Two Plans for Relief

According to a letter recently sent to Representative James W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, there are now in bonded warehouses of the country approximately 62,000,000 gallons of whiskey, approximately 4,700,000 gallons of rum, brandy, gin and other beverage spirits, and approximately 2,500,000 gallons of non-beverage spirits, making a total of approximately 69,000,000 gallons.

The following table prepared by the Commissioner shows the States in which the spirits are stored:

States	Gallons
Kentucky	38,134,858.2
Pennsylvania	12,297,075.9
Maryland	6,001,726.0
Illinois	4,467,220.7
Ohio	2,162,932.2
New York	1,537,661.8
California	1,502,112.2
Indiana	1,261,237.1
Massachusetts	609,249.3
Louisiana	542,286.0
Missouri	364,239.5
West Virginia	224,738.8
New Jersey	58,549.1
Wisconsin	46,682.0
South Carolina	18,916.8
Alabama	16,942.6
Virginia	5,837.6
Connecticut	5,016.3
Michigan	3,433.1
Arkansas	1,676.6
Total	69,262,391.8

Commissioner Roper also suggested two plans for the relief of the owners of these stocks of bonded liquors still remaining in the country, stating that unless some relief is granted, the banks of the country would lose $20,000,000, which represented the total loans on the liquor or warehouse receipts. These suggestions were made in reply to a letter sent to the Commissioner by Chairman Fordney asking what should be done with the huge stocks of liquor in bond, the Chairman fearing that many financial institutions would be hard hit if the liquor became a total loss.

Commissioner Roper's plans, which are said to meet with the approval of many prohibitionists in Congress, are as follows:

1. Purchase of all the bonded liquor by the Government, by issuance of Treasury certificates which can be liquidated as the liquor is sold for legitimate purposes.
2. Concentration of the liquor in a few big warehouses, with the Government assuming part of the carrying charges until it is used for medicinal purposes.

C. H. PACKARD HEADS A.Ph.A.

The ballots of the members cast by mail during the closing month of last year for the election of officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1920-1921 have been counted by the Board of Canvassers of that organization which met for the purpose in Chicago. The following officers were elected:

President, Charles Herbert Packard, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, E. Fullerton Cook, Philadelphia, Pa.; second vice-president, Charles E. Caspari, St. Louis, Mo.; third vice-president, W. P. Porterfield, Fargo, N. Dak. Members of the Council—Harry B. Mason, Detroit, Mich.; Lucius E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kan.; Frederick J. Wulling, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 324

SICILIAN OIL PRICES LOWER

Strong Statistical Position Indicates That Weakness Is Probably Only Temporary—Advances Reported in Oil of Cedar Wood, Petit Grain, Wormwood and Citral—Oil of Bitter Almonds Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Cedar Wood, 5c lb. Oil Wormwood, 25c lb.
Oil Petit Grain, S.A., 25c lb. Citral, 15c lb.

Declined

Oil Almond, Bitter, U.S.P. 25c lb. Oil Orange, Sweet, W. I., 25c lb.
Oil Bergamot, 25c lb. Sicillan, 15c lb.
Oil Lemon, 10c lb. Coumarin, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	$5.50	$5.50	$5.00	$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.73	.71	.65	.51
Oil Cloves	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.06
Oil Lavender Flowers	10.75	10.75	10.75	6.50
Oil Lemon	1.80	1.90	1.75	1.70
Oil Peppermint	8.50	8.50	8.25	5.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	10.75	10.75	10.75	13.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.80	.80	.85	.50
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.60
Coumarin	7.75	8.00	8.25	15.00
Eucalyptol	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.30
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	1.30
Vanillin	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85
Thymol	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.50
Menthol	13.75	13.75	13.50	6.00

Cables from Sicily indicating that the "bull" market there had been broken and naming lower figures for shipment of oils of lemon, orange and bergamot are reflected by a generally easier position for these products in New York. At the advanced prices which Sicilian producers were quoting, not a great deal of interest was being displayed by importers here. At no time did the local market advance to the level of the quotations representing the cost of importation. However, this easier feeling is not taken by the trade as indicating a real weakness, owing to the season and the strong statistical position of the oils.

The balance of the market has shown nothing unusual in the way of new developments this week. Continued, general and widespread strength, with prices firmly maintained, is still characteristic. Cedar wood oil is scarce and again higher. Citronella (Ceylon) is firm, with active demand. Bitter almond oil is slightly easier. Wormwood is in very light supply. Peppermint is dead. Rose oil continues easy. Lemongrass is firmer.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—In one quarter in the trade here, a large dealer names $9.75 a pound for U. S. P. bitter oil of almonds as his price. For most of the goods offered previously, $10.00 has been asked for U. S. P. goods, while the free from prussic acid has been named up to $10.50. The free from prussic acid is now offered at $10.00. Benzaldehyde shows no change in quotations, holders asking all the way from $1.25 a pound up to $2.00 for U. S. P. goods. Sweet pressed oil of almond is steady at 90c@$1.00. Peach kernel oil is firm at 50c a pound.

Oil Anise—According to seller, quantity and delivery, the price of U. S. P. oil of anise varies from $1.50 a pound up to $1.65. The first figure can be done for a limited quantity of spot goods here, while from $1.60@$1.65 a pound is being asked by leading essential oil houses here.

Oil Bergamot—The price for oil of bergamot on the spot is slightly easier this week in sympathy with the break in the upward movement in Sicily. Importers here are naming about $5.50. Some goods are available at $5.25 a pound for good quantities. Up to $5.75 is being quoted in some quarters. These figures are all below the prices which Sicilian producers are now quoting for immediate shipment c. i. f. New York.

Oil Caraway—The oil is easy at $4.50 a pound, with little business reported passing. Demand is light.

Oil Cassia—A good routine business is being done in oil of cassia. The best price for the technical oil heard here is $2.25 a pound, with some holders asking up to $2.35 and $2.40 as to quantity. Lead free oil is still obtainable without change at $2.40@$2.50 a pound. U. S. P. oil is quoted at $2.75@$2.85 as to seller.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Demand is active, with supplies apparently sufficient to take care of requirements at present. The price shows no change, $2.10 being the best figure heard on the spot. Some holders are demanding $2.25 for quantity and up to $2.50 a pound for smaller lots.

Oil Cedar Wood—A further advance in the price this week has resulted from the acute scarcity of cedar wood oil on this market. The best quotation heard openly appears to be 40c a pound. Some dealers may be doing better than this but, if so, are not making it known. Up to 45c a pound represents the outside figure in the range of prices.

Oil Citronella—Demand is active, and large stocks are passing into consuming channels. The price tendency is upward in a very strong market. For drums on the spot, 73c a pound can apparently be done for Ceylon oil, possibly 72½c. Up to 75c and, in one case, 77½c for good-sized lots are being asked. Java oil is also very firm, with the best figure heard at $1.00.

Oil Cloves—The oil of clove market has settled down into a routine affair without change in price or general conditions. A steady demand for spot goods to satisfy immediate requirements is noted from consuming interests. First-hand dealers are still quoting $3.85 a pound for tins. There are goods available in outside hands at $3.60. Smaller lots are bringing from $3.70 up to $4.00, as to quantity and seller.

Oil Cubebs—Supplies are small and prices very firm at prevailing levels—$9.00 up to $9.75 for U. S. P. goods. One holder is asking $10.00. The raw material is in very light supply and tending upward in price.

Oil Eucalyptus—There has been an active renewal of demand for oil of eucalyptus this week. The best that is heard on spot seems to be 90c a pound. Quotations in original packages are also heard at 95c. An importation arrived here last week from Liverpool amounting to 50 casks.

Oil Juniper Berries—Sales are still being put through at $6.00 a pound for the rectified oil. Demand is reported to be very light at this time.

Oil Lavender Flowers—One seller is still disposing of goods at $10.50 a pound for U. S. P. stuff. The general range of quotations on this market, however, runs from $11.00 as the next best price heard, up to $11.50 a pound. Stocks are still very limited. Spike oil varies as to grade and type from $2.25 to $2.50 a pound. Garden, the quality which is being sold here just at present, is

quoted at 75c@90c a pound, although any-priced mixture is being made up on order.

Oil Lemon—There has been a break in the price abroad, as far as the "bullish" market in Sicily is concerned. A $2.00 figure, c. i. f. New York, by producers for any shipment has not met with great success, as far as this market was concerned. It is reported that there is little doing in the way of buying abroad even at a lower figure. On the spot, many holders are maintaining their old quotations of $1.90@$2.00 a pound, but $1.75 can be done. Importations last week totaled about 425 cases out of Messina.

Oil Lemongrass—This item is active and very strong. Recent arrivals are not being offered very freely, if at all. The best price on the spot appears to be $3.15, while up to $3.25 is being asked. Available stocks are scarce.

Oil Orange—The position of orange oil in Sicilian markets is easier, the tightness of quotations having apparently softened. The real position of the market there is rather indeterminate, owing to the upset exchange and cable conditions. Here, $6.50, $6.65 and $6.75 a pound are the three figures which various holders are naming for Italian oil. West Indian oil is slightly easier here at $5.00@$5.25. Bitter is scarce at $5.00@$6.00 a pound, as to seller. There is little question but that orange oils are very strong statistically, and with the approach of summer, prices are very likely to resume their upward march.

Oil Petit Grain—Some holders have advanced their prices for South American petit grain to $4.25. The range here now is $4.00@$4.25 a pound.

Oil Peppermint—There is still nothing doing in the American peppermint oil market. Demand is dormant, and business is confined to small odd lots. Prices are unchanged at $8.25@$8.50 a pound for natural oil in tins and $8.75@$9.00 for the U. S. P. Producers, however, evidently feel that their position warrants present quotations, which they are maintaining firmly. Japanese mint oil is easy at $3.00@$3.25 a pound, with demand very light.

Oil Rose—A further arrival of 35 cases of Bulgarian oil of rose out of Trieste last week did not help the weak market here. A routine business is passing, but stocks are accumulating more rapidly than they can be moved into consuming channels. For the Bulgarian oil, $12.00 per ounce is the best open price heard, but this could probably be beaten. As to quality, other goods are held up to $15.00 per ounce. French oil is quoted at $15.00@$16.00.

Oil Sandalwood—A reported sharp advance in quotations in primary markets has not as yet affected the price here. From $10.75 up to $11.25 a pound is still named. For West Indian oil, $6.00@$6.25 is quoted.

Oil Sassafras—There is an active demand, and stocks are rapidly being taken up at the 75c@85c a pound figure. Available goods are in none too large a supply.

Oil Wormwood—Wormwood is exceptionally scarce, and the only price heard here is $12.50 a pound, when and where the goods are obtainable.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—In some quarters, the price of citral has been advanced to $5.00 and $5.25 a pound. One or two dealers are still doing $4.65 and $4.75 a pound. The strong position of the raw material is held responsible for the upward change in citral.

Coumarin—There has been a further weakening in the position of coumarin this week. Offers of contract and near-by delivery, at $6.50 and under, reveal the true position of the market. Any figure from $7.50 up to $8.00 a pound about represents the spot market.

Menthol—There is little or nothing doing in the menthol market. Sales are reported to have gone through for one or two cases at $13.50 but have not been confirmed. Holders generally quote $13.75@$14.00 a pound for spot goods, duty paid. Demand is at a standstill. The Japanese and London markets are reported easier.

VALUE OF MUSK EXPORTED FROM CHINA

In normal years exportation of musk from China averages in value upwards of $375,000. The European war and disturbed internal conditions in China have interfered with this trade. The musk is collected principally on the Tibetan-Chinese frontier The city of Tachienlu is credited with handling about 300,000 taels annually, says Consul General Sammons, of Shanghai, China, in a report to the Chamebr of Commerce.

The chief point for the collection of musk on the Tibetan-Chinese border is the city of Tachienlu, which draws its supply from a wide area, the musk being brought in by hunters and traders, and by Chinese merchants or their representatives in the interior. This commodity, which is obtained from the male musk deer, is received in its original form in what is known as a pod—a small, contracted skin pouch, seldom larger than a walnut. A pod sometimes contains as much as 2 ounces of musk, but usually the amount is less than an ounce. From Tachienlu and other interior towns where it is collected the musk is shipped in the pod form to the coast during the cooler months of the year, as, due to the heat and moisture, it is likely to mold and spoil if shipped during the heated season.

The high value of musk offers a strong inducement for its extensive adulteration. In consequence of such adulteration, which is often most difficult to detect, it is considered a good average if, in a year's purchases, as much as 80 per cent of pure musk is obtained. Among the adulterants used, may be mentioned peas, barley, grains of wheat, mashed acorns, fried liver, and pulverized beef. It may be of interest to note the average prices for musk which have prevailed in Tachienlu in recent years: 1914, 15 taels per ounce, gross weight; 1915, 13 taels; 1916, 11 taels; 1917, 11 to 12 taels; 1918; 11 to 12 taels, and 1919, 12 to 24 taels. (The value of the haikwan tael has risen from $0.65 in 1914 to $1.20 at the end of 1919.)

MAKING SUBSTITUTES FOR CAMPHOR

Substitutes for camphor are being manufactured for the celluloid and film industries, and it is hoped to make the United States independent of Japan in a few years. The new material utilized in the celluloid industry is said to possess the chemical properties of camphor and yet is not what is commonly termed synthetic camphor, although it has been established that the manufacture of celluloid by means of this product will be revolutionized. American chemists connected with a celluloid company take credit for perfecting the new raw material despite the fact European chemists were credited with having perfected synthetic camphor.

Another prominent New York corporation has developed a product called "Orsacoid," which also seems to offer relief to the celluloid film and plastic material manufacturers. This company has been selling the material in quantities ranging from 5,000 to 26,000 pounds a week, the output being limited to a plant on Long Island. The same company has just completed the erection of a new plant in the Newark meadows which has a capacity of something over 150,000 pounds a month, and machinery which has been ordered will bring its output up to 5,000,000 pounds per month. The weekly shipments are now running at 30,000 pounds.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 274 and 276

ACTIVE MARKET FOR CHEMICALS

Caustic Potash of German Origin Offered in New York —Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Advance in Price— Railroad Embargoes Force Some Chemical Plants to Close for Lack of Raw Materials

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Ammonium Sulphate, 50c cwt. Soda Caustic, basis 60, 30c per cwt.
Potash, Caustic, 2c lb.
Potassium Permanganate, 10c lb. Expt., basis, 76, 25c per cwt.
Soda Ash, 15c per cwt.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb.	$.12¾	$.12¾	$.12¼	$.19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton	22.00	22.00	18.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs.	4.50	3.50	3.00	2.75
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	6.25	9.50
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.30	.30	.28	.74
Saltpeter, gran.	lb.	.14	.14	.13¾	.27
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.15	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	4.25	3.30	4.30
Potassium Bichromate		.30	.30	.26	.45

The market for heavy chemicals is quite active, and the general tendency is to raise prices for most commodities. Export demand is strong. The blocking of transportation during the past few days has limited movement to a great extent, and stocks are being depleted by the active consumption, with no replacements of considerable size.

The rapid rise in the price of sodas is the feature of the market. Caustic potash is also going up, with the market strong and little material available. Report has it that caustic potash of German origin is appearing in the market and threatens to undersell the domestic product if our producers do not make a more determined effort to supply the demand. Potassium permanganate is quoted higher by manufacturers inland, with a corresponding rise on the spot market here.

Transportation difficulties are in some cases forcing plants to shut down for lack of necessary raw materials. Trucking is out of the question in the majority of instances, and the railroads are declaring embargoes until they are able to clear terminals of the congestion.

Acid, Acetic—Demand continues steady, with no change from the former price of 11c@12¾c per pound for the glacial, with corresponding prices for the other strengths.

Acid, Muriatic—Movement is somewhat hampered by the difficulties of transportation, but demand is active and prices are maintained at the previous levels. The price range is from $1.50 for the 18-degree strength to $2.00 for the 22-degree.

Acid, Nitric—Difficulties of transportation have hampered movement of this acid. Prices remain unchanged at the previous levels.

Acid, Mixed—The tendency is to shade the prices asked for contracts. The asked price is 10c per unit for nitric and 1¼c per unit for sulphuric. Prices are being made on contract as low as 8.1c per unit of nitric and 1.0c per unit of sulphuric.

Acid, Sulphuric—Firm prices are quoted, and active demand is heard. The movement of any large amounts has been prevented by transportation conditions. Lots of the 60-degree acid have changed hands during the week at as low as $14.00 per ton in tank cars, but the prevailing price is around $16.00@$18.00 per ton for prompt shipment, with lower prices for contract. Spot shipments of the 66-degree strength may be had for $22.00, and of oleum at $25.00 per ton. Export shipments in drums are reported at $52.00 per ton, drums included for the 60-degree acid.

Ammonia Water—Conditions continue stringent, without prospect of relief for some time to come. Contract movement is proceeding regularly, but no spot material is available at any price.

Ammonium Sulphate—An advance in price has been made for this material on account of the extreme stringency of the market. Little material is available at any price, and contracts are in many instances being refused for renewal. The present asked price is around $7.50 per hundred pounds, with a tendency to make considerable increases for resale.

Bleaching Powder—The demand continues active, with little material available to meet it. No further changes in price have been noted. Three dollars can still be done in large quantities, but holders are asking $3.75 for the export grade in most quarters. Domestic demand is being supplied at around $3.00.

Barium Chloride—The continued scarcity of this material has justified one of the larger factors in raising his price to $140.00@$150.00 per ton for this material. Others are still quoting around $95.00@$105.00 per ton but admit their inability to supply the commodity at any price. Manufacturers are not making the effort necessary to keep domestic consumers supplied, and it is feared that, with such prices asked as these, foreign competition will enter the field. No imported material is available at present.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demands are still the ruling factor in the market for this material. The price of $8.25 quoted is not firm and in some cases has been reduced to $8.00 for prompt shipment. The firmness of the metal market has prevented further reductions. Movement is hampered by the prevailing difficulties of transportation.

Potash Caustic—An increase in price of 2c per pound is noted. Demand is active at the new price, and supplies are hardly adequate. During the week there have been imports of goods of German origin, which are offered at 34c per pound as against 32c asked for the domestic material. It is feared that unless domestic supplies are forthcoming shortly the Germans will be able to command the market.

Potassium Permanganate—Manufacturers have seen fit to raise their prices to 65c@70c per pound f. o. b. works, freight allowed. Movement has been good even at the increased price in spite of the fact that it is possible to pick up odd lots at the old price in some quarters.

Soda Ash—Supplies are much depleted, and the demand both for export and domestic consumption continues unabated. Prices are asked and goods are moving at prices as high as $2.65 per hundred, the market being hard to define with any exactitude. Probably $2.15@$2.20 is a fair figure for contract goods, although spot goods cannot be obtained at this figure.

Soda Caustic—The demand for this material is so far in excess of the supply that prices are running riot. Sales for export are reported as high as $4.75 per hundred in spite of the set price of the export association. The market is probably best represented by a figure of $4.50@$4.75 per hundred. A domestic quotation of $3.30@$3.40 is given f. o. b. works, basis 60, which is 30c higher than the previous prices given. These quotations are given as merely an indication of the trend of the market, and it is probable that new high records will be set within the next few days.

Sodium Nitrate—The price of $4.40 quoted in some quarters is not considered in others, where goods may be had as low as $3.75 per hundred. This price is being rapidly advanced, and, while factors are now willing to accept futures at this price, it is not expected to hold good for long. Movement is fairly good, and in most quarters buyers are pretty well stocked up.

$18,000,000 IN NEW COMPANIES

The capital stock of the new drug, chemical and dye companies organized in January amounted to about $18,000,000, compared with aggregate capital of $20,000,000 for companies chartered in December. The list includes the following named corporations:

Allied Drug & Chem. Corp'n, N. J.	$50,000
Brown, Joseph, Co., R. I.	100,000
Pyron, Henernen & Co., N. J.	500,000
Chartered Chemical Works, Inc., Del.	1,000,000
Coyne, Geo. S., Chemical Co., Del.	100,000
Crown Hypodermic Tablet Corp'n, N. Y.	50,000
California Chemical Co., Del.	1,000,000
Cole Chemical Co., Del.	50,000
Capital Chemical Co., Wash.	200,000
Delaware-Western Chemical Co., Del.	1,000,000
Donnell Medical Co., Inc.	500,000
Dura Paint & Chemical Co., Mass.	150,000
Essential Product Co., Conn.	50,000
Exerol Laboratories, Inc., Del.	100,000
Egyptian Chemical Co., Mass.	250,000
Fairview Corp., Del.	1,000,000
Hegewisch Chemical Works, Inc., Del.	1,000,000
Interboro Wholesale Drug Corp., N. Y.	50,000
Jackson Drug Co., N. J.	100,000
Ketchum & Co., Inc., N. Y.	120,000
Lyko Medicine Co., Del.	1,000,000
Lungardia Co. of Delaware, Del.	255,000
Miller, Dorothy L., Drug Co., Cal.	100,000
Marton Chemical Co., N. J.	100,000
MacPhee & Co., Del.	100,000
Moto Chemical Co., Del.	2,000,000
Narvell Chemical Corp., Del.	3,000,000
National Chemical Co., Conn.	50,000
O'Hanlon-Watson Drug Co., N. C.	125,000
Fortonol Drug Co. of America, N. Y.	300,000
Primas Chemical Co., Del.	348,000
People's Drug Co., Del.	100,000
Paris Medicine Co., Tenn.	100,000
Priest Drug Co., Maine	500,000
Pacific Chemical Co., Cal.	50,000
Reading Extract Co., Del.	100,000
Republic Chemical Co., Del.	120,000
Resorcin Chemical Co., Del.	100,000
Sterling Magnesia Co., N. Y.	50,000
Spencer Lucas Co., N. J.	125,000
Standard Druggists' Syndicate, Del.	1,000,000
Suffolk Chemical Co., Mass.	50,000
Tecumseh Chemical Co., N. J.	50,000
U. S. Chemical Co., Del.	100,000
Weber Chemical Co., Del.	50,000
Yardley Chemical Corp'n, N. Y.	450,000

Industrial Chemical Notes

The Chemical Warfare Service offers for sale 8,000 gallons of crude wood turpentine.

Fire in the phosphate building of the Davison Co., Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, recently, caused damage of $900.

The California Chemical Company of Los Angeles, has been granted a permit by the State Commissioner of Corporation to dispose of its preferred stock and to absorb the Electro Alloys Company.

The directors of the American Biochemical Co., incorporated at Albany, N. Y., last week, are Louis I. Waldman, Albany; Herman A. Metz, Edwin K. Scheftel, Donald McKesson, Louis A. Dreyfus and Valdemar Christensen of New York City.

The Nox-Zema Chemical Company of Baltimore at a meeting of stockholders, recently voted to increase the capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000 and elected R. E. Lee Williamson, W. E. Brown and Evan A. Townsend as new directors. The officers are George A. Bunting, president; Joseph H. Neely, vice-president: H. J. Jeffres, treasurer, and W. H. Richardson, secretary.

Fire destroyed the principal buildings of the American Agricultural and Chemical company and their contents at Regla, near Havana, Cuba, with a loss estimated at more than $10,000,000. The flames are said to have originated on board the American freighter Brookland, laden with nitrate, which was moored at the Regla docks, in Havana harbor. The Brookland is a total loss.

The Kali Kali Korporation has been organized at Fresno, Cal., with a capital stock of $750,000 by Robert DeLuce and Alva E. Snow, of Fresno; C. H. Coyle and E. Godfrey, of Los Angeles, and V. D. Brook, of Santa Ana. This concern controls a process for manufacturing fertilizers that has passed the experimental stage and plans to establish factories in various parts of the State.

James T. Pardee, vice-president of the Dow Chemical Company, of Midland, Michigan, explained the operation of the German Bromine Trust and how it endeavored to ruin his corporation, at the hearings before the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Pardee asserted that a protective tariff without a licensing feature or some form of embargo would not protect in the matter of indigo.

Orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of the Solvay Process Co., against the Delaware, Lackawana & Western Railroad have been amended by the commission to permit the railroad to establish a rate for short hauls in compliance with the commission's recent decision in the case. Former Secretary of Commerce Redfield intervened in the case in behalf of industries for the establishment of lower short haul rates.

LAIDLAW, KELLY & CO'S NEW HOME

Laidlaw, Kelley & Co., importers and exporters, now at 14 Platt street, whose increasing business has made it necessary to occupy several warehouses at scattered points, will move this month to a new building one block north of Canal street, and one block west of West Broadway. It is a seven story and basement structure known as "The Streets." They will consolidate their various departments, and the increased warehouse facilities will greatly facilitate deliveries. The new location is easily reached by way of the L roads and subways, as well as by the surface cars.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 276-278

RAIL CONGESTION RETARDS TRADING

Market for Coal-Tar Crudes Slightly Easier—Wide Variations in Prices Quoted—Demand for Natural Dyes Active and Supplies Inadequate—Stocks of Imported Colors Limited

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced

Acid Cresylic, Crude, 5c gal. Dinitrobenzol, 2c lb.
Acid Sulphanilic, 2c lb. Dinitrophenol, 1c lb.
Benzidine Sulphate, 10c lb. Neville & Winther's Acid, 5c lb.
p-Phenylenediamine, 10c lb.

Declined
Aniline Salt, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
*Benzol, C. P.	gal.	$.36	$.30	$.27	$.22
*Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.07½	.07½	.07	.09
Phenol	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.15
Xylol, pure	gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40
Toluol, pure	gal.	.28	.28	.28	.22
*Aniline Oil	lb.	.34	.34	.32	.28
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.65	.65	.65	4.25
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.55	.55	.55	.75
Paranitraniline	lb.	1.30	1.30	1.15	1.40
o-Toluidine	lb.	.28	.28	.25	.50

*Nominal

Conditions in the dyestuff markets are slightly easier than last week. Trading has been generally retarded by the irregularity of transportation which has tended to hold movements of all kinds at a standstill. Stocks of a few intermediates are appearing in the hands of manufacturers. The crudes situation is becoming gradually easier, and in some cases lots of benzol are reported moving. Wide variations in the prices quoted on such materials as are available seem to be the rule. Para-nitraniline and para-nitroacetanilide are available for spot delivery, and aniline salt can be obtained in limited amounts for spot delivery. Beta-naphthol is sold up well into the future. Dimethylaniline, aniline oil and naphthalene continue very scarce. Benzidine sulphate has been advanced on the strength of the continued strong demand and light supply.

The market for dyes has taken on an easy tone, with a tendency to higher prices, following the general trend of intermediates and the improved outlook in the tariff situation. Imported colors are present in very limited supply, and shipments continue irregular.

The demand for the natural dyes continues active, and supplies are still inadequate. Firm prices are reported in all quarters. Imported blood albumen is available for spot delivery in limited quantity, and the prospect of greater supplies is good. Variable prices are heard for Chinese egg albumen, depending on the seller. In spite of this condition, movement in all quarters is reported good.

Acid, Anthranilic—Prices are quoted, according to grade, from $4.00 per pound up. Supplies seem sufficient for present needs.

Acid, H—Demand for this acid continue strong, with little available. March deliveries are the best offered by makers. A nominal quotation is given as $1.65@$1.75.

Acid, Naphthionic—Prices for this acid are largely varied at the will of the seller. Stocks for spot delivery are reported very low in those quarters where any exist at all. The quotation of 65c@75c per pound is meaningless.

Acid, Phthalic—Firm prices of 55c@60c per pound are reported for the acid. Supplies have shown the effect of the tie up of transportation, and somewhat higher prices may result. The anhydride is scarce, and quotations are given from 60c per pound up. The situation is pretty well in the hands of manufacturers who are inclined to hold the price firm at the lower levels.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The limited amount of this material available has seemed to justify an increase of price to 30c@32c per pound for the crude and 32c@35c per pound for the refined grade. Movement continues good at the new level, and supplies for the present are sufficient for immediate needs.

Acid, Neville and Winther's—Supplies of this intermediate have practically disappeared. The situation is in the hands of a few second hands who are asking $1.85@$1.90 per pound for such amounts as are available for spot delivery.

Aniline Oil—Spot material continues an unknown quantity, and a tendency has been noted in some quarters for manufacturers to enter this field to supply their own demands instead of depending on others as formerly. The situation is decidedly stringent and shows no signs of relief. As contracts expire, it is indicated by some producers, their policy will be not to renew them, but rather to depend on the export demand to take up their output.

Aniline Salt—Small amounts are available for spot delivery at 44c per pound. There is not enough to be had to have a very decided effect on the market. Relief will depend upon a break in the aniline situation.

Anthraquinone—Supplies of this material can be had for prompt shipment at $4.50 per pound, with a slight tendency to shade even this for large quantity. In spite of this offering some factors quote up to $5.50 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—Manufacturers admit that they will not be in position to offer prompt shipments until summer. One factor reports regular movement on contract at 52c per pound, with no prospect of surplus supplies before July or August.

Benzidine Sulphate—An increase of 10c per pound has been made in the nominal quotation for this intermediate, but little is available for prompt shipment even at this figure.

Dinitrophenol—An increase of price has been made on account of the increasing demand. Movement is fair at 31c@34c a pound.

Dinitrobenzol—The market is firm for this intermediate at the new price of 31c@34c per pound. Some movement is reported, but conditions are generally quiet.

Dimethylaniline—Prices as high as $1.10 per pound have been reported in the past week, but even this price fails to bring any large amounts of material to light. The situation shows no signs of becoming easier, and holders are in position to demand any price for prompt delivery.

Para-nitraniline—Demand continues brisk, and small stocks are available in some quarters. The price quoted is $1.30@$1.35 per pound. Some factors have felt justified in increasing their price up to $1.35@$1.40, but the lower price can be done.

Para-nitroacetanilide—Stocks of this material are available for prompt shipment at 75c@85c, and movement is good at this price.

Para-phenylenediamine—Demand for this intermediate continues strong, with little available for prompt shipment. An increase of price to $2.35@$2.65 has seemed justifiable, in view of the limited quantities at hand and the difficulties expected in replacing them.

Tetranitromethylaniline—Fair movement is reported at the prevailing price level of $2.50 during the past week, with a tendency to shade this for large consumers.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Acid, Cresylic—Holders have increased their price to 90c@$1.00 per gallon, in view of the strong demand. Trading at the new figure continues brisk, and a price of $1.00 per gallon is heard from one factor.

Benzol—The freight congestion of the past week has prevented the expected relief in the benzol situation. Spot deliveries can be gotten only after freight movements are resumed, and then only in limited quantity. A decidedly more optimistic tone is evident in spite of the continued scarcity of material. Sales are reported at 30c per gallon in tank cars for prompt delivery, with shipments moving on contract at as low as 27c.

Naphthalene—Little is available in any form for prompt shipment. The nominal quotation of 7½c per pound for the flake is still given but is practically meaningless. Some small stocks of the balls are reported at around 8½c@9½c per pound.

Phenol—Little movement is reported except for export on contract. The export price remains around 19c per pound.

Toluol—Prompt shipments are reported at 28c per gallon, f. o. b. works. The demand for spot material continues easy.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Quotations for Chinese egg albumen remain firm at $1.40 per pound, with $1.45 asked in some quarters. Imported blood albumen is available at 65c @68c per pound. Some factors report a decided scarcity, but buyers are being cared for fairly well. Domestic blood is firm at 55c@60c per pound, with good export demand.

Fustic—The fustic situation continues uncertain, with little material to be had and much discussion as to the prospects. Buyers are still awaiting developments.

Hematine—The scarcity of this material continues, with little prospect of relief. Crystals are very scarce, but the former price of 25c@27c is maintained.

Logwood—The shipments expected to arrive early this week have been delayed by the unfavorable weather conditions and have not appeared. The market is still in a very stringent condition, and until these shipments are in trading will continue practically at a standstill.

The "Camel Dyes" trademark used by John Campbell & Co., has been registered in the United Statees Patent Office. The company plans to feature this trademark extensively in all advertising and printed matter, as well as in the packing of their goods for shipment. The trademark illustrates a camel with a native seated beside it.

The Henry Phipps Institute of Philadelphia has been using dyes for a specific to cure tuberculosis. Dr. Paul A. Lewis, director of the Institute laboratory, says it was discovered that dyes injected into living flesh localized themselves in diseased tissue without affecting surrounding healthy tissues.

Dyestuff Notes

The Dyestuffs division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has sent five members of the staff to Europe and England to study conditions.

The Metro Color and Chemical Works, Inc., has changed its name to Garfield Aniline Works, Inc., The plant at Wallington, N. J. has been extended, and new installations will enable the company to enlarge its output.

An application for a charter of incorporation as the Nu-Dye Manufacturing Company, will be made by John M. Hamilton, William G. Hamilton and Robert C. Hamilton, all of Philadelphia. The object of the company is the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs.

George E. Whaley, manager of the Providence branch of John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson street, New York, died from an attack of pneumonia on Jan. 28, at Providence. He was 36 years of age, and had been with the firm for ten years. Mr. Whaley left a wife and son.

The Newport Chemical Works, Inc., announces a color to be known as Newport Direct Violet N. The product is identical with the pre-war proto-type Diamine Violet N, being a pure bluish violet of good fastness to washing, and particularly distinguished for its excellent fastness to light.

The Atlantic Dyestuff Co. has evolved a series of names which it has adopted to denote the various colors it now produces. It uses "Atlantic" to denote sulphur colors; "Atlantamine" to denote direct colors; "Atlantene" to denote developed colors; "Atlantole" for acid colors, and "Atlanthrene" to denote chrome colors.

5-YEAR LIMIT ON LICENSE PLAN

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—A five-year limitation on the embargo provisions of the revised Longworth dye bill was decided upon by the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee. The sub-committee also determined upon a fine of $5,000 or two years' imprisonment for violations of the act and a fine of $100 per day for each day of failure to comply with orders of the Tariff Commission. A revised section intended to prevent excessive importations was approved as follows:

"That the United States Tariff Commission, in executing the duties imposed upon it by this act, may regulate its own practice and procedure and make all rules and regulations necessary and proper for the accomplishments of the purpose of the act;

"Provided, That no article enumerated in group II or group III of section 500 of the act shall be admitted to entry or delivered from customs custody in the United States or in any of its possessions in any case where the United States Tariff Commission shall determine that the actual consumer for whose use such article is intended has received or may obtain on reasonable terms as to quality, price and delivery, a six months' supply of such article;

"And Provided Further, That no article enumerated on group II or group III of section 500 of this act which may be useful both as a substitute for a domestic article and for some other purpose for which the domestic article is not adapted shall be admitted to entry or delivery from customs custody in the United States or in any of its possessions except when the United States Tariff Commission shall determine that such article is imported for such other purpose."

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 278; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 279

TRADING IN OIL AT A STANDSTILL

Weather Conditions Place an Embargo on Shipments —Linseed and China Wood Oil Firmer—Soya Bean Oil Easier on the Coast—Crude Northern Menhaden Oil in Fair Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cod Oil, N. F., 1c gal. Stearic Acid, T.P., 1½c lb.

Declined

Degras, English, ½c lb. Soya Bean Oil Coast tanks, 1c lb.
Grease, white, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	$1.13	$1.12	$1.12	$1.55
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07½	.07½	.07	.12
Lard, No. 1	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd*	.95	.95	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.15
Red Oil, Crude	.17½	.17½	.17	.17½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.33	.31½	.30	.21
Coconut, Ceylon, dom., bbls.	.19	.19	.19	.15½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.19½	.19½	.19½	.17½
Linseed cars, bbls.	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.45
Olive, denatured	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
Peanut, refined	.28	.28	.28	.22½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.18¼	.18¼	.18	.14

*F. O. B. Mills

The oil market has been decidedly dull during the week, with little movement in any direction. Such movement as is reported seems to be rather on the part of those who are willing to pocket a loss to clear their warehouses. The difficulties of transportation have had their effect in reducing movement to a minimum.

Linseed and China wood oils are somewhat firmer, but no change of price is heard. Soya bean oil has shown a slight weakening on the Coast and is reported at a slightly lower price. Crude Northern menhaden oil is again on the market and in fair demand. English degras has weakened very considerably, with a price reduction.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Firm prices rule, with little movement. The prospect is dull, without signs of brightening. Crushers are inclined to hold supplies rather than make concessions to start a more active movement. The price asked for prompt shipment is $1.77 per gallon for carload lots in barrels. The prices for future delivery remain unchanged, with $1.72 asked for April, and $1.62 for May-September delivery. Scarcity of tanks and barrels, as well as the general shipping congestion, is hampering such shipments as are going forward in the routine filling of contracts. Seed in Duluth is quoted at $4.70 and in Buenos Aires at $2.65.

Cottonseed Oil—Activity is largely speculative among second hands, with producers holding off for better prices. The trading has been fairly active, with many holders selling at a loss rather than hold for the expected rise for which the producers are waiting. Producers are asking somewhat higher prices than the prevailing market of 19¼c@19¾c per pound asked for the crude.

Coconut Oil—Recent large shipments of copra have not tended to make the condition of this market firmer. Prices have not shown any appreciable change, but the general condition is shaky. No large imports of oil are reported, but the fear of them is keeping many consumers out of the market until something more definite is known. Copra is quoted at around 10¾c per pound. Coconut oil is quoted at 19c per pound, with 18¾c asked for tank car lots.

Corn Oil—The market for this oil is easy, with fair movement. The prices asked remain unchanged at 19½c per pound for the crude in tank cars and the refined grades at a corresponding figure.

Peanut Oil—Firm prices are maintained for this oil, with little movement. Stocks continue small, and it has been impossible to enlarge them during the week on account of shipping conditions. The market is generally dull, with prices maintained at about the former levels. Crude domestic oil is quoted at 24c per pound with little offered. Oriental oil is offered at 24c in tanks, f. o. b. Coast. Refined is offered at 28c, with some tendency to shade this price by second hands.

Soya Bean Oil—The revival of the market for this oil has failed to materialize, and oil is offered on the Coast at a reduction of 1c per pound, making the price asked now 16c@16½c per pound in tanks. The spot market has remained sluggish, with few buyers, but the price has not declined correspondingly here. Oil in barrels continues to be offered at 18c per pound, with a tendency to shade this for movement.

Animal Oils

Degras Oil—A weaker tone is noted for degras, with buying limited. The American type has held its own at 7¼c@7½c per pound. The English type has reflected the dullness of the market by a reduction of ½c per pound, making the new price 8c@8½c per pound.

Lard Oil—The market continues firm for lard oil, with steady movement and no change of price. The prime grade is quoted at $2.00 per gallon, with other grades at corresponding prices.

Red Oil—The demand continues fairly active for this oil, with buyers in the market taking up offerings as made. The strength has not been such as to justify an increased price. Trading continues at the former level of 17½c@17¾c per pound, with good demand for both the crude oleic and saponified grades.

Stearic Acid—The demand for the triple pressed has been of such a nature as to warrant an increase of price to 33c@34c per pound. Manufacturers are still behind with production, and an active demand is reported for all grades. No change in price is reported on the single and double pressed.

Cod Oil—Newfoundland oil has been raised 1c per gallon on the strength of the strong demand, making the price quoted $1.13@$1.14 per gallon. The American oil is firm at the former price of $1.10@$1.12 per gallon, but in some quarters is expected to go up in sympathy with the Newfoundland.

Menhaden Oil—Prices remain firm, with good demand in most quarters. Northern crude is again on the market in satisfactory amounts and is quoted at $1.00 per gallon. The Southern oil is firm at the lower level of 95c per gallon, with good demand. The prices for the refined oils show no change.

Shipments of castor seed from British India during the seven months ended with October last were 1,222,184 cwts. smaller than in the corresponding period of 1918.

The Oil Markets

F. L. Hall, sales manager for the California Vegetable Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., was a recent visitor at San Francisco.

W. T. Johnson, vice-president of the Procter & Gamble Co., and John L. Richey, attorney for the company, are in San Francisco, on a business mission.

The Vegetable Oil Corporation has taken over the copra plant of the Stauffer Chemical Works at Berkeley, Cal., and plans to make extensive improvements at a cost of $250,000. Operations will be resumed in about one month.

Plans are under consideration by the Palmolive Company, Portland, Ore., for the construction of a new two-story copra mill, to cost about $30,000. The proposed plant will have a capacity of about 100 tons of material daily. C. A. Painto is manager.

The Plomo Specialty Mfg. Co., of Cleveland, O., and the Riverside Refining Co. have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing a mixture of turpentine and low grade mineral oil as "second run" turpentine, and a mixture of linseed oil and low grade mineral oil as "second run" linseed oil.

Steuart M. Kohn, resident director of Cowan Brothers, Ltd. of London, returned to this country after a visit to the home office recently, having made arrangements for the opening of three new departments in the New York office. These departments will handle fixed oils, colors manufactured by Cowan Brothers in England, and foodstuffs. Capt. Robert H. Grant, until recently in charge of the British Control Office, New York City, has become associate manager with Mr. Kohn.

Receipts at San Francisco by sea during the last week in January included the following: From Batavia, Samarang, Cheribon and Balikpappan to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. on the Bingtang, citronella oil, 27 drums; copra, 5310 bags; gum damar, 50 cases; cassia 78 packages; tapioca, 1879 bags; pepper, 523 bags, cocoanut oil, 741,559 kilos and paraffine wax, 600 bags. From Yokohama and Kobe to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, on the Eastern Trader, vegetable oil, 12,000 cases; copra, 170 bags, and white arsenic, 360 cases. From Kobe to Toyo Kisen Kaisha on the Eastern Merchant, soya bean oil, 6,163 cases; peanut oil, 3,000 cases and potato starch, 200 sacks. From the Orient to Pacific Mail S. S. Co. on the Ecuador, vegetable oil, 791 tons, and gum copal, 400 packages. From Suva to Burns, Philp & Co., copra, 370 tons.

TIN MARKET STRONGER

The London tin market was a shade stronger at an advance of standard grades of £1 10s for spot and £1 15s for futures on sales of 20 tons spot and 630 tons futures. Straits also went up £1 for spot, but were unchanged for futures. The quotations as cabled the Exchange were: Standard spot, £391 10s; futures, £392 5s; Straits spot, £396. Eastern shipment, £390. There was a fair demand in the local market, but consumers and speculators are still cautious. The fluctuations in tin have come so suddenly and have been so sharp at times that they are rather slow about committing themselves for futures, especially in view of the demoralized condition of the exchange market. Sellers in the outside market asked 58c for spot, and 59c for shipment, or ½c above their offerings on Thursday. The Metal Exchange quoted 57½c as a settling price, against 58c asked for spot, February and March and 58½c against 59c asked for April, May and June.

Trade Notes and Personals

Thomas A. Phelan, of the American Trading Co., is confined to his home with influenza. He has been ill about three weeks.

A. C. Robertson is now associated with the Rhodia Chemical Company, 135 Cedar street, as sales and business manager. Mr. Robertson has been identified with the chemical and drug trade for over thirty years.

Dr. J. T. McDonald, attending physician at the Kalihi Leprosy Investigating Station at Honolulu, Hawaii, reports that 48 persons were cured of leprosy during 1919, by treating the disease with products refined from a vegetable oil.

Col. L. G. Nutt, formerly of New York, and more recently in charge of the Federal Narcotic Bureau in Chicago, has been promoted to the office of chief of the Narcotic Division of the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C.

The American Drug Manufacturers Association will hold its annual convention in New York April 12 to 15. The convention of 1919 was held in March, but many members found it impossible to attend the meeting before April, this year, and the date was postponed.

F. W. Frost, president of F. W. Frost & Co., Inc., has sailed on the S.S. "Mauretania" for England and the continent with a view to establishing new connections. The company has recently opened a London office in order to keep in close touch with the European markets.

The Nichols Copper Company has just purchased from the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral a plot adjoining the land now owned by the company in the Laurel Hill section of Long Island City. The property will be developed with another unit of the Nichols company plant.

Luigi Persenico has been placed in charge of the Yokohama, Japan, offices of Eugene Suter & Co., New York. John Truempy, a brother of Mr. Suter's partner, is now at the company's office in Basle, Switzerland. Robert A. Faesey has arrived home after an extended trip through Europe.

A Drug and Chemical Club has been formed in St. Louis, Mo., to further the interests of the trade and $2,000 has been pledged toward a publicity campaign to draw attention to St. Louis as a distributing point. The officers are Carl F. G. Meyer, of the Meyer Drug Co., president; Oscar L. Biebinger, vice-president; James H. Howe, treasurer; George S. Robins, secretary.

O. C. Barber, who formed the Diamond Match Co. in 1881, died at Akron, O., last week, at the age of 79. He entered his father's match factory when 15 yeears old, and finally consolidated the company with 36 others. Mr. Barber developed the concern until the Diamond Match Company owned factories in Great Britain, South Africa, Germany, Brazil, Peru, Switzerland and Canada.

The American Electrochemical Society held a meeting on Friday in conjunction with the American Chemical Society and the Society for Chemical Industry. The speakers and subjects included: "Fuel from Vegetable Matter," by David Wesson; "Peat as a Source of Industrial Power," by Herbert Phipp; "Liquid Fuel" (American Oil Shales), by Charles Baskerville, and "Alcohol" (Motor Fuels), by B. R. Tunison. Chairman W. S. Landis made brief introductory remarks.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 280

LONDON PRICES HOLDING FIRM

Good Demand for Lots Offered at Drug Auctions—Cape Aloes, Antimony and Aspirin Higher— Permanganate of Potash Scarce—Benzonaphthol Lower

London, Feb. 2 (By Mail)—Export demand is still very good, and consequently prices for the most part still have an upward tendency. After an interval of two months the Drug Auctions have been resumed and the catalogues were very heavy. Bidding was fairly good, and a fair proportion of the lots was disposed of. Pharmaceutical chemicals are maintaining the general firm tone of the past few weeks.

Aloes cape is dearer, fair bright fetching from 78s to 80s per cwt.

Antimony has again advanced, English being £3 per ton dearer, ranging from £63 to £66.

Aspirin still tends higher, at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per lb. according to quantity.

Benzonaphthol is cheaper at from 20s to 21s per lb.

The cream of tartar market is very bare, and 98 to 99 per cent powder easily fetches 285s per cwt

Gentian is scarce, and holders have been getting from 55s to 60s per cwt.

Honey in the sales fetched an advance of 5s to 7s 6d on previous auction rates, Jamaica being sold at 100s to 112s. Cuba at 80s to 90s, and Californian at 90s to 100s. Privately, a large quantity of Australian has changed hands quite recently at from 60s up to 75s per cwt.

Ipecacuanha was sold at the Drug Auctions at from 16s 6d to 16s 9d for Matto Grosso, and 15s 6d for fair Cartagena.

Lemon oil has had a sharp advance and is now quoted up to 9s 6d per lb. for spot.

West Indian mace good to fair, sold at 1s 5d to 1s 10d per lb. according to quality.

Menthol sold at 72s 6d for Kobayashi and Suzuki, but stocks are small.

Japanese dementholated mint oil is easy, with spot sellers at 16s 9d per lb.

West Indian nutmegs at auction sold at a reduction of 2d to 3d per lb.

Pepper is firmer, black Singapore, 11½d to 11¾d, and white at 1s 5¼d per lb.

Potash permanganate is very scarce, and the spot value is now from 4s 6d to 5s per lb.

Sarsaparilla, good grey Jamaica, fetched 3s 7d per lb. and fair Lima was held at 2s per lb.

Senna, Tinnevelly, sold at 1s for good bold green leaf 9d for fair leaf, and 6d for dark pods.

Shellac is again advancing, fair T. N. Orange being quoted at 880s to 900s.

Turpentine, for near delivery, is quoted at 193s and even 195s is now asked. Arrivals from America are very scanty at present.

The Finnish Government is contemplating the purchase from Germany of machinery for a superphosphate and sulphuric-acid plant. The total cost of the plant is estimated at 11,000,000 marks (normal value of the mark, 19.3 cents), of which amount 5,750,000 marks will be used to purchase machinery. Recent action of the Diet makes available 4,000,000 marks of this sum for the purchase of machinery.

MEXICAN TRADE NOTES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Feb. 2.—A change in the tariff has been made which permits the exportation of cotton seed from Baja, Lower California, at $1.00 (pesos) per 100 kilos, previous permission from the Secretary of Hacienda being required. Under the same decree, orchilla may be exported free of duty.

French houses are offering three to six months' time; English houses, four to six months'; German houses and Japanese houses, thirty to ninety days' time.

In the past four months, 1,400 sacks of canary bird seed (hemp) has been discharged at this port, all coming from the United States.

Exportations from Vera Cruz to New Orleans and New York for the week ending Jan. 25 were as follows: Sugar, 308,000 kilos (Mexican granulated); vanilla beans, 273 kilos; sarsaparilla root, 1,208 kilos; jalap root, 981 kilos; chicle, 14,536 kilos; quicksilver, 442 kilos.

Mexican exports include cocoa, guano, candelilla wax, graphite, chicle, castor oil beans, dyewoods, logwood, Brazil wood, vanilla beans, jalap rot, sarsaparilla root and talcum.

Under a recent decree of the Mexican Government, liquor imported into this country is permitted to remain for six months in the custom house, upon the payment of half the duties, considerable quantities having arrived in the country.

The American Smelting & Refining Co. is completing the construction of a cyanide mill, near Parral, Chihuahua, with a daily capacity of 600 tons, to be increased to 1,000 tons.

The new German Consul General has arrived in Mexico City and established offices. The Dos Estrellas Mining Co. has closed an order through the consulate for three carloads of steel shoes and dies to be shipped by Krupps. It is reported the sale was made at prices far below British and American figures.

According to advice received, the German steamer Maria is expected in Vera Cruz early in February, with a cargo of German merchandise of recent manufacture, comprising anilines, hardware and toys. The anilines constitute an important item for Mexican textile manufacturers. This is the second German ship to arrive at this port since the armistice.

Alkaloids and salts of all kinds are very scarce in the drug stores in Mexico.

JAPANESE MATCHES UNDER SWEDISH NAME

The Federal Trade Commission has cited the Shabakawa & Co., Inc., New York City, in a formal complaint alleging the use of unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce. The complaint alleges that this respondent imports from Japan certain safety matches labeled "impregnated sakerhets tandstickor," which matches are made in Japan, and upon the boxes containing such matches are printed in inconspicuous type, the words "Made in Nippon," but the name of the brand "Sakerhets Tandstickor" is an exact duplicate of the name of matches made in Sweden and imported into the United States by one of respondent's competitors, causing confusion in the trade and has enabled the respondent to compete unfairly for the trade of its competitors.

MARKET FOR DYES IN SWEDEN

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued a list of importers and consumers of dyestuffs and dealers in heavy chemicals in Sweden. Just at this time, the products needed are wood rosin, rosin oil, crude carbolic acid and creosote oil. The market is overstocked with heavy chemical products, but there is a demand for dyestuffs. Among the imports in 1917 were:

Countries of origin	Quantity Kilos	Crowns	Value U. S. currency
Ammonium nitrate:			
Norway	359,934	392,439	$105,212
Yellow prussiate of potash:			
Germany	164,982	349,019	93,571
Sodium chromate:			
Germany	5,475	11,443	104,420
United States	112,754	378,044	
Caustic potash and soda:			
Germany	1,306,281	520,584	161,635
United States	79,954	50,010	
Other countries	52,411	32,301	
Chloride of potassium:			
Germany	1,845,010	368,586	98,816
Chloride of lime:			
Norway	115,732	81,800	
Germany	707,005	429,527	372,503
Austria	91,667	49,473	
United States	1,268,619	828,675	
Artificial fertilizer:			
Norway	2,459,580	952,907	
Denmark	150,773	62,458	2,390,441
United States	15,990,317	3,001,309	
Germany	41,597,829	4,899,558	
Sodium sulphate and bisulphate:			
Germany	44,690,246	3,659,403	
Denmark	109,210	21,123	1,012,578
Netherlands	1,499,690	96,244	
Other countries	4,464	146	
Sodium sulphate, etc.:			
Germany	293,336	273,640	
Other countries	16,286	6,581	70,751
Oxalic acid:			
Germany	403,892	358,142	96,017
Potash:			
Germany	1,760,280	1,098,917	294,616
Nitric acid:			
Norway	2,272,137	1,425,556	382,160
Soda:			
Norway	48,650	22,335	325,420
Germany	2,490,766	678,422	
Great Britain	196,589	54,947	
United States	1,082,462	458,119	
Sulphur:			
Great Britain	5,080	1,760	792,313
United States	14,598,730	2,953,566	

CANADIAN OXY-ACETYLENE PLANTS

The Dominion Oxygen Co., of Toronto, Canada, has been organized as a subsidiary of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation for the manufacture of oxygen gas, and plans the erection of five large manufacturing plants, one of them in Toronto and the others in large industrial centers, together with a number of warehouses and service stations.

It is proposed to manufacture oxygen by the liquid air process and distribute it in seamless steel cylinders through the warehouses to consumers. The officials of the company are B. O'Shea, president; Leighton McCarthy and E. S. Whitney, vice-presidents; Silas Wiley, treasurer, and J. R. Knapp, secretary.

ARGENTINE HEAVY CHEMICAL MARKET

The market for chemicals in Argentina is the subject of a report to the Department of Commerce by Trade Commissioner B. H. Noll, Buenos Aires, who says:

Caustic soda, 76 per cent—This basic material, used mostly in the manufacture of soap, now comes from the United States. The yearly consumption is estimated at 7,000 to 8,000 long tons.

Soda ash—The consumers in Argentina have not yet given the American product preference over the European. Soda ash in casks is preferred because of the protection against humidity. The yearly consumption is 50,000 tons.

Sulphuric acid—Owing to the scarcity of this acid on the local market an initial trial order was placed in the United States. Some of the drums of this shipment burst on the way through the Tropics. Sulphuric acid should be put in very strong drums, and they should not be entirely filled, in order to allow for the expansion of the acid in a hot climate.

Glacial acetic acid, 99 per cent—There is a good demand for this acid, but at present the market is well supplied, large shipments having lately been received. So far the United States has been the only exporter to this country.

Dyes and colors—The United States has been controlling the dye trade, although a few fine materials have been imported from Switzerland and Great Britain; but the German agents have started to take orders for future delivery at prices in some instances as much as 50 per cent below the American quotations. This is made possible by the depreciation of German currency.

JAPAN'S CHEMICAL PROGRESS

How Japan has become a competitor for the chemical trade of the East and is stretching her hands out to the West is shown in an analysis prepared by a well-known expert, O. P. Hopkins, of Washington, in the current number of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry." He says their efforts have been directed mainly toward the development of a coal-tar industry, the production of alkalies for the paper, glass, and soap industries, progress in metal refining, and the greatest possible utilization of water power in electro-chemical processes. The manufacture of iodine and potash from kelp, of glycerin, paints, fertilizers, the tanning of skins and hides, and many minor lines have also been pushed energetically. The match industry was well established before the war.

One of the most favorable factors is the low-priced labor, although it is well known that labor costs are not relatively so high in the chemical as in some other industries. But Japanese labor is very low priced, despite even war wages.

There are also unfavorable factors, which tend to hold back the expansion of the chemical industry. The supply of technically trained men is inadequate, although a great many foreign engineers have been induced to come in. A further obstacle in the way of some branches of the industry has been the methods used in selling to the new foreign markets. All sorts of irregularities have been charged to the exporters and much harm done which it will take a long time to undo.

The British Glass Industries, Ltd., has acquired 76 per cent of the ordinary share capital of the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, Ltd., and has made an offer to the shareholders in that company to purchase the balance of its ordinary share capital. In addition to other glass products those companies produce more than 150,000,000 bottles a year and will gradually increase their production.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	$4.866	$3.35
France (franc)	.193	.069
Italy (lira)	.193	.052
Germany (mark)	.238	.010
Japan (yen)	.499	.488
Spain (peseta)	.193	.177
Holland (guilder)	.402	.378
Belgium (franc)	.193	.071
Switzerland (franc)	.196	.167
Norway (crown)	.268	.172
Sweden (crown)	.268	.185
Denmark (crown)	.268	.148
Argentine (peso)	.424	.431
Brazil (milreis)	.270	.260
China (Silver dollars—Hongkong)	.780	1.070
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.670
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.790
Russia (ruble)	.515	.028

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	— — .60
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.60 — 2.65
Aconitine, Sulph., ½-oz. vialsea.		— — —
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin		
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal.	5.10 — 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	5.25 — 5.40
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.80 — 1.90
97 p.c.	gal.	1.88 — 1.93
Pure	gal.	2.30 — 2.35
Denatured, 180 proof	lb.	.76 — .80
188 proof	lb.	.77 — .81
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25 — 1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.90 — .95
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65 — .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	— — 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.80 — .81
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.14½— .15½
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.25 — .26
Iodide	lb.	— — 4.65
Oxalate Pure	lb.	.83 — .85
Persulphate	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50 — .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	3.50 — 3.60
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18 — .20
Needle powder	lb.	.12 — .14
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	7.15 — 7.35
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—26.80
Argols	lb.	.10 — .11
Arsenic, red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals.		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 4.85
Aspirin	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.		— —21.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	oz.	— —14.00
Barbital	oz.	— — 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.28 — .29
Chlorate, pure	lb.	.28 — .29
Iodide	lb.	— — 5.15
Nitrate	lb.	.11½— .12½
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	— — 3.05
St. Thomas	gal.	— — 3.05
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		
Benzonaphthol	lb.	4.25 — 4.50
Berberine Hdchl.	lb.	— —34.00
Acid Sulphate, lb.	lb.	— —31.00
Neutral Sulph.	lb.	— —35.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb.	— — 2.57
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 5.60
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 2.90
Oxychloride	lb.	— — 3.10
Salicylate	lb.	— — 2.30
Subbenzoate	lb.	— — 3.65
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 2.90
For X-ray Diagnosis	lb.	— — 3.40
Subgallate	lb.	— — 2.65
Subiodide	lb.	— — 4.75
Subnitrate	lb.	— — 2.65
Subsalicylate	lb.	— — 2.80
Tannate	lb.	— — 2.80
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	— — .09
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.09 — .09½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.		
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.55 — .65
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75 — 1.80
Iodide	lb.	— — 4.30
Metal sticks	lb.	1.40 — 1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	— — 7.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	8.25 — 8.50
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00 — 6.10
Phosphate		10.00 —10.50
Sulphate	lb.	9.25 — 9.50
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70 — 1.75
Iodide	lb.	— — 4.30
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21 — .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	.85 — .90
Camphor Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	— — 3.30
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	3.35 — 3.40
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	3.35 — 3.40
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	3.35 — 3.40
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	3.30 — 3.35
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	— — 5.05
Caramel	gal.	1.05 — 1.10
Casein, C.P.	lb.	— — .40
Technical	lb.	.15 — .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	— — .20
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.74 — .78
Chalk, Precip., light	lb.	.04½— .05
Drop	bbls.	.02½— .03
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb.	— — .95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	— — .30
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	oz.	— — 1.26
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	— — .74
Sulphate	oz.	— — .45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	oz.	— —10.50
Gran., Powd.	oz.	— — 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.37½— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.45 — .46
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	oz.	— —11.40
Hydrobromide	oz.	— 9.10
Nitrate	oz.	— —10.30
Phosphate	oz.	— — 8.60
Sulphate	oz.	— — 9.10
Cod Liver Oil. Newf'd	bbls.	90.00 —92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	90.00 —100.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.30 — .31
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar,cryst,U.S.P.	lb.	.55 — .56
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.55 — .56
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	.75 — .80
Carbonate	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.15¼— .16
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80 — 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	— — 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz.	— —27.00
15 gr., vials	ea.	— — 1.25
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate		
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	lb.	— — .19
Washed	lb.	— — .30
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	1.10 — 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	— — .37
Anaesthesia	lb.	— — .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
*Formaldehyde		.43 — .45
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25 — 1.30
Glycerin, C.P.		
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.24 — .25
C. P. in cans	lb.	— — .27
Dynamite drums included	lb.	.22½— .25
Glycerin Sapon., loose	lb.	.16½— .16¾
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.14½— .14¾
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	— — 6.50
Carbonate	lb.	— — 6.50
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	— — 3.50
Imported	gross	— — 5.50
*Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.80 — 1.85
Hydrastine, Alk.	oz.	— —26.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	— —26.50
Sulphate	oz.	— —26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	gross	7.50 — 7.75
8-oz. bottles	gross	11.25 —11.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	16.25 —16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	19.25 —19.50
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.00 — 2.05
Ichthyol	lb.	— — 4.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	— — 4.10
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	— — 4.85
Crystals	lb.	— — 5.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	— — 1.22
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.07
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.33
Iodide	lb.	— — 3.90
Syrup, U.S.P. 1900	lb.	— — .30
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 1.09
Metallic, Reduced	lb.	— — .90
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.17 — .20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.24 — .28
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII.	lb.	— — 3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb.	.54 — .55
Powdered	lb.	.80 — .90
Sticks	lb.	.80 — .85
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	— — 1.50
Citrate	lb.	— — 2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 2.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.	lb.	.20 — .21
Technical, bbls.	lb.	.12 — .12½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	— — 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65 — 1.70
Oxide, tins light	lb.	— — 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	— — 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	.60 — .65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.		2.00 — 2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.		2.50 — 3.00
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.25 — 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	lb.	— — 4.65
Peroxide	lb.	.75 — .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	— — .55
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	13.75 —14.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	— —80.00
Bisulphate	lb.	— — 1.10
Blue Mass	lb.	— — .74
Powdered	lb.	— — .76
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	— — .73
50 p.c.	lb.	— — 1.00
Citrine Ointment	lb.	— — .57
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	— — 1.52
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	— — 1.42
Powdered, Granular	lb.	— — 1.37
Iodide, Green	lb.	— — 3.81
Red	lb.	— — 3.91
Yellow	lb.	— — 3.81
Red Precipitate	lb.	— — 1.67
Powdered	lb.	— — 1.77
White Precipitate	lb.	— — 1.81
Powdered	lb.	— — 1.86
with chalk	lb.	— — .74
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	— —12.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	— — .23
Mineral Oil, white	gal.	1.00 — 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz.	oz.	— — 8.80
Hydrobromide	oz.	— — 8.80
Hydrochloride	oz.	— — 8.80
Sulphate	oz.	— — 8.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.	oz.	— —13.10
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	oz.	— —11.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	— —13.45
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 6.50
Granular	lb.	— — 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	— — 8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50 — 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10 — 3.60
Paraformaldehyde	lb.	— — .98
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.35 — .36
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	lb.	3.00 — 3.50

*Nominal

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.07½	.08
Cream White	lb.	.09	.09½
Lily White	lb.	.15	.16
Snow White	lb.	.18	.20
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.60	1.75
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.35
Red	lb.	.68	.70
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	10.00
*Podophyllin	lb.	—	11.00
Potassium acetate	lb.	.75	.80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	.32
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	.60
C. P.	lb.	.75	.85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.90	.91
Granulated	lb.	.85	.86
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	.65
Chlorate	lb.	.15	.15½
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	.75
Citrate, oulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.75
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75	1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.25	3.35
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	.75
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	1.60
*Pyridin	gal.	—	2.00
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	.90
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.98
Second Hands, Java	oz.	—	.95
*Second Hands, Amer.	oz.	—	—
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	.90
Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.29
Acetate	oz.	—	1.29
Benzoate	oz.	—	1.29
Citrate	oz.	—	1.29
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	1.29
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.19
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.29
Phosphate	oz.	—	1.19
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.19
Tannate	oz.	—	.90
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins.	oz.	—	1.26
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.85
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	.39
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	.59
Rosewater, triple	lb.	—	10.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.00	3.25
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.00	3.25
Salicin, bulk	lb.	—	30.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	.95
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	120.00	125.00
Powdered	lb.	120.00	125.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	.30½
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.82½	.83
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.26	.28
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.40	.42
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	.17	.18
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.	lb.	.25	.29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	—	.75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02¾	.03½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	.76
Cacodylate	oz.	—	1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.			
Crystals, c.b., 10	lb.	.12	.14
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	.13
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII	lb.	—	1.09
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX.	lb.	—	1.24
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.15	2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.65
Peroxide	lb.	.35	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	.13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	.18
Dried	lb.	.40	.45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.60
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.01¼	.01½
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.	lb.	.75	.76
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	.45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.60
Nitrate	lb.	.24	.25
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.65
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	1.80
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	2.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	.28	.29
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	—	.35
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		.68	.70
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	12.50	12.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	10.00	10.50
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.20	3.50
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.35	3.75
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.55	3.95
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	.17
Lac Sulphur	lb.	.09	.10
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	.67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.78	.73½
Talcum, Amer.	lb.	.01½	.02
Purified	lb.	.07	.08
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	1.03	1.05
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	10.00	10.25
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	12.00	12.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	11.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	.60
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Trional	oz.	1.06	1.10
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	—	.16
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.85
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	.23
Stearate	lb.	.38	.40

*Nominal

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals			
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.95	1.00
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	—	.80
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.14½	.15½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.14½	.15½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.25	4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.12	.18
1 lb. bottle	lb.	—	.27
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.24
50 to 110-lb. tins	lb.	.20	.20½
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	.26
Crude, 25%	gal.	.24	.31
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	1.25
Chrysophanic	lb.	2.75	3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	.84
Powdered	lb.	—	.85
Second hands	lb.	1.05	1.06
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	.75	.85
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.35	.40
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	2.50
U.S.P., 30 p.c.	lb.	.60	.65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	1.90
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	2.20
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	.22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.40	.42
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates			
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.32	.33
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.22	.23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.50	2.55
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.20	2.25
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.55
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	.09
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	.04
Tannic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.30
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.69	.71
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.69½	.72

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	.84	.85
No. 2	lb.	.75	.80
No. 3	lb.	.70	.75
Agaric, white	lb.	1.50	2.50
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.35	.40
Sweet	lb.	.40	.45
Meal	lb.	.45	.50
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	10.00
Grey	lb.	—	25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	.26
Powdered	lb.	.28	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.35	2.00
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.08	.09
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.40	1.45
Powdered	lb.	—	1.55
Russian, whole	lb.	—	3.75
Powdered	lb.	—	3.95
Castoreum	lb.	—	6.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05½	.06
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	.05
Civet	oz.	2.50	2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.44	.45
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.34	.35
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.58	.60
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.60	1.65
Small	lb.	1.50	1.60
French	lb.	.58	.60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35	.40
Reeds	lb.	—	2.50
Ergot, Russian	lb.	—	5.50
Spanish	lb.	—	5.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	.35
Guarana	lb.	—	1.10
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.20	.23
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.83	.87
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.85	.89
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	lb.	—	10.00
Kamala	lb.	—	5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	—	.18
Leeches	C.	—	8.00
Lupulin	lb.	1.50	2.00
Maura, large flake	lb.	.68	.70
Small flake	lb.	—	.55
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.17	.18
Irish	lb.	.11	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	15.00	16.00
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	23.00	25.00
Tonquin	oz.	45.00	50.00
*Synthetic	oz.	—	30.00
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.09	.10
Powdered	lb.	.14	.15
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	1.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.52	.60
Ground	lb.	—	.60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.25	2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.29	.30
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	1.50	1.60
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.11½	.12½
Kegs	per keg	—	5.75
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	—	3.00
Artificial	lb.	.14	.15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.47½	.50
South American	lb.	.62½	.65
*Fir, Canada	gal.	—	14.75
Oregon	gal.	1.75	1.85
Peru	lb.	—	5.75
Tolu	lb.	1.50	1.60

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24	.25
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	.21
Barberry	lb.	—	1.00
Bayberry	lb.	.50	.60
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.60	.65
of Tree	lb.	.32	.35
Buckthorn	lb.	.80	1.00
Calisaya	lb.	.60	.70
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.16	.18
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	—	—
Siftings	lb.	—	—
Chestnut	lb.	.10	.10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.75	1.00
Broken	lb.	.60	.80
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
*Broken	lb.	.70	.80
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	—
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	—
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	—
Condurango	lb.	.11	.12
Cotton Root	lb.	.25	.40
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50	.55
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.09	.10
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	—	.10

*Nominal

Crude Drugs: Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers—Shellac

Elm, grinding	lb.	.50 —	.60
Select bdls.	lb.	.65 —	.70
Hemlock	lb.	.07 —	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10 —	.10½
Mezereon	lb.	.25 —	.28
Oak, red	lb.	.08 —	.09
White	lb.	.08 —	.09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.09 —	.10
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12 —	.13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10 —	.12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.22 —	.24
Northern	lb.	.22 —	.24
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26 —	.28
of Fruit	lb.	.25 —	.28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.40 —	.45
Select	lb.	.50 —	.55
Simaruba	lb.	.50 —	.55
Soap, whole	lb.	.12½—	.15
Cut	lb.	.23 —	.24
Crushed	lb.	— —	.21
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.90 —	1.00
of Tree	lb.	.30 —	.35
Willow, Black	lb.	.06 —	.07
White	lb.	.16 —	.17
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.07 —	.08
White Poplar	lb.	.07 —	.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.15 —	.21
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08 —	.09

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.40 —	.45
Castor	lb.	.06¼—	.06¼
Cocoa			
Accura	lb.	.18 —	.19
Bahia	lb.	.20 —	.22
Caracas	lb.	.25 —	.28
Haytl	lb.	— —	.18
Maracaiba	lb.	.28 —	.30
Trinidad	lb.	.21¼—	.23
St. Ignatius	lb.	— —	.50
St. John's Bread	lb.	— —	—
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	— —	1.75
Para	lb.	1.15 —	1.25
Surinam	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50 —	5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.25 —	3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00 —	3.25
South American	lb.	3.25 —	3.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.75 —	3.00
Green Label	lb.	— —	2.75

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.40 —	1.45
XX	lb.	1.45 —	1.50
Powdered	lb.	— —	1.50
Fish	lb.	.30 —	.40
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40 —	.45
Junlper	lb.	.06½—	.07
Laurel	lb.	.08 —	.10
Poke	lb.	— —	.22
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15 —	.16
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18 —	.20
Sloe	lb.	.25 —	.30

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.35 —	.40
Borage	lb.	.60 —	.70
Calendula Petals	lb.	— —	2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	— —	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.50 —	.53
Roman	lb.	.35 —	.40
Spanish	lb.	— —	.45
Clover Tops	lb.	.11 —	.12
Dogwood	lb.	.17 —	.18
Elder	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Insect, open	lb.	— —	.50
Closed	lb.	.75 —	.95
Powder			
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.	lb.	.60 —	.65
100 p.c. Pure	lb.	1.05 —	1.25
Closed Flowers	lb.	1.10 —	1.15
*Kousso	lb.	— —	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18 —	.20
Select	lb.	.26 —	.28
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30 —	.31
Without Leaves	lb.	.50 —	.55
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Black	lb.	.55 —	.60
Mullein	lb.	1.68 —	1.70
Orange	lb.	1.90 —	2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95 —	1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.60 —	.65
Valencia	lb.	16.50 —	17.00
Tilia (see Linden)			
*Nominal			
Saffron, American	lb.	.33 —	.34

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	— —	1.00
Cape	lb.	.12 —	.13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09½—	.10
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.75 —	.80
Powdered	lb.	— —	.90
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	— —	—
Powdered	lb.	— —	—
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30 —	.40
*Seconds	lb.	— —	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.15½—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.27 —	.30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50 —	3.60
Powdered	lb.	4.75 —	5.00
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80 —	1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.33 —	.36
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list			
Catechu	lb.	.11 —	.15
Damar	lb.	.53 —	.55
Euphorbium	lb.	— —	.28
Powdered	lb.	— —	.50
Galbanum	lb.	— —	—
Gambier	lb.	.11 —	.12
Gamboge	lb.	1.80 —	1.85
Guaiac	lb.	.85 —	1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.83 —	.90
Kino	lb.	— —	.80
Mastic	lb.	.95 —	1.00
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.80 —	.35
Sorts	lb.	.70 —	.75
Siftings	lb.	— —	—
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.16 —	.17
Tears	lb.	.17 —	.20
Opium, See fine chem. list			
Sandarac	lb.	— —	.80
*Senegal, picked	lb.	— —	—
Sorts	lb.	— —	—
Spruce	lb.	1.00 —	1.30
Storax, Tech. cases	lb.	— —	1.50
Thus	lb.	— —	.22
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	— —	5.50
Seconds	lb.	— —	5.00
Thirds	lb.	— —	2.50

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	— —	—
*Diamond "T"	lb.	— —	—
*Fine Orange	lb.	1.70 —	1.75
Second Orange	lb.	— —	1.65
*T. N.	lb.	1.55 —	1.60
*Button	lb.	— —	—
Regular bleached	lb.	1.70 —	1.75
Bone, dry	lb.	1.75 —	1.85
Superfine	lb.	— —	1.65

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite	lb.	.60 —	.70
Balmony	lb.	.15 —	.17
Bay, true	lb.	— —	—
Belladonna	lb.	.30 —	.40
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.16 —	.18
Buchu, short	lb.	2.35 —	2.40
Long	lb.	2.40 —	2.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	— —	—
American	lb.	.29 —	.35
Catnip	lb.	.15 —	.16
Chestnut	lb.	.06 —	.07
Chiretta	lb.	.25 —	.26
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	— —	—
Truxillo	lb.	.60 —	.70
Coltsfoot	lb.	— —	.25
Conium	lb.	.29 —	.30
Corn Silk	lb.	.12 —	.14
Damiana	lb.	— —	.15
Deer Tongue	lb.	.12 —	.14
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.27 —	.28
Imported	lb.	.30 —	.32
Eucalyptus	lb.	.10 —	.11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.15 —	.16
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.14 —	.15
Henbane, German	lb.	— —	—
*Russian	lb.	1.20 —	1.25
Domestic	lb.	.35 —	.40
Henna	lb.	— —	.60
Horehound	lb.	.16 —	.18
Jaborandi	lb.	.40 —	.55
Laurel	lb.	.07 —	.07½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10 —	.11
Liverwort	lb.	.21 —	.25
*Lobelia	lb.	1.00 —	1.25
Matico	lb.	.23 —	.25
Marjoram, African	lb.	.44½—	.45
French	lb.	.45 —	.45½
*Nominal.			

Motherwort herb	lb.	.16 —	.17
Patchouli	lb.	— —	.75
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12 —	.16
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26 —	.30
Pichi	lb.	.11 —	.12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.21 —	.22
Plantain	lb.	.12 —	.14
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.75 —	2.25
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10 —	.11
Rose, red	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.10 —	.11
Rue	lb.	— —	.65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	.28 —	.28½
Grinding	lb.	— —	—
Greek,	lb.	.17 —	.18
Spanish	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Savory	lb.	.19½—	.20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75 —	.90
Half Leaf	lb.	— —	.35
Siftings	lb.	— —	.25
Powdered	lb.	.35 —	.40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16 —	.25
Pods	lb.	.10 —	.12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40 —	.45
Spearmint American	lb.	.20 —	.22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.25 —	.26
Stramonium	lb.	.36 —	.40
Tansy	lb.	— —	.15
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11 —	.11½
French	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.09 —	.10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08 —	.10
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14 —	.15
Yerba Santa	lb.	.14 —	.15

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	— —	.90
*Alkanet	lb.	— —	2.50
Althea, cut	lb.	— —	.83
Whole	lb.	.35 —	.40
Angelica American	lb.	.35 —	.37
Imported	lb.	.59 —	.69
Arnica	lb.	.85 —	1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	— —	.10
Bermuda	lb.	— —	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	— —	.16
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10 —	.12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06 —	.09
Belladonna	lb.	.50 —	.65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.15 —	.17
Beth	lb.	.18 —	.20
Blood	lb.	.30 —	.31
Blueflag	lb.	— —	.45
Bryonia	lb.	.24 —	.26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.18 —	.19
American	lb.	.15 —	.16
Calamus bleached	lb.	1.10 —	1.25
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16 —	.17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10 —	.11
Blue	lb.	.13 —	.15
Colchicum	lb.	1.25 —	1.30
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24 —	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.25 —	.26
Culver's	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandellon, English	lb.	.23 —	.24
American	lb.	.22 —	.23
Doggrass, genuine	lb.	.65 —	.70
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29 —	.30
Echinacea	lb.	.65 —	.70
Elecampane	lb.	.15 —	.17
Galangal	lb.	.28 —	.30
Gelsemium	lb.	.16 —	.17
Gentian	lb.	.12 —	.13
Geranium	lb.	— —	.14
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.23 —	.28
Bleached	lb.	.30 —	.32
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00 —	9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00 —	10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00 —	22.00
Southern	lb.	— —	—
Golden Seal	lb.	5.85 —	6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.50 —	6.75
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40 —	1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	— —	.20
Powdered	lb.	— —	.22
Imported	lb.	.21 —	.23
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	— —	3.50
Powdered	lb.	— —	3.75
Rio, whole	lb.	— —	3.50
Powdered	lb.	— —	3.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.80 —	.85
*Nominal.			

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Waxes and Seeds

Kava Kava	lb.	.28	— .30
Lady Slipper	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.17	— .18
Selected	lb.	—	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
***Lovage, American**	lb.	.75	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .26
Mandrake	lb.	.42	— .44
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.15	— .20
Verona	lb.	.20	— .21
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	—	— 2.60
Pleurisy	lb.	—	— .22
Poke	lb.	.16	— .18
Rhatany	lb.	.12	— .14
Rhubarb			
High Dried	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .75
American	lb.	.33	— .35
Mexican	lb.	.45	— .46
Senega, Northern	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	— .80
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	— .50
Stripped	lb.	—	— .75
Spikenard	lb.	.32	— .35
Squill, white	lb.	.12	— .13
Stillingia	lb.	.15	— .17
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11
Aleppy	lb	.09	— .09½
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.75	— .90
*True (Aletris)	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.50	— .52
***English**	lb.	—	— —
***German**	lb.	—	— —
***Japanese**	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .12
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Star	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.22	— .23½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.09¼	— .10
South American	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Caraway, African	lb.	.11	— .11½
Dutch	lb.	.10½	— .11
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Caradamom, bleached	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Celery	lb.	.24½	— .25
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Conium	lb.	.35	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.05¾	— .05½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
Bleached	lb.	.09	— .09½
***Cumin, Levant**	lb.	—	— —
***Malta**	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Dill	lb.	.11	— .11½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13	— .13½
German	lb.	.14	— .16
Bombay	lb.	.12½	— .13
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—22.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Fœnugreek	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Chilian	lb.	.09	— .09½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	— .06
Larkspur	lb.	.32	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	—	— 1.50
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
Dutch	lb.	.25	— .26
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
California brown	lb.	.18	— .19
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.06¾	— .08½
English, Yellow	lb.	.18½	— .19
Parsley	lb.	.28	— .29
Poppy, *Dutch	lb.	.60	— .61
Russian blue	lb.	—	— —
Indian	lb.	.36	— .37
White Indian	lb.	.12½	— .13
Quince	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.10½	— .11
Domestic	lb.	.09½	— .10

***Nominal.**

Sabadilla	lb.	.16	— .17
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Kombe	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	10	— .10½
Worm, American	lb.	.30	— .35
Levant	lb.	1.20	— 1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.17	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.15	— .16
Japan Caps	lb.	.19	— .20
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	— .24
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.19	— .20
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.45	— .47
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.27	— .28
Mombasa	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .58
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.49	— .50
Amboynas	lb.	.54½	— .55
Penang	lb.	.70	— .80
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	— .13
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.23	— .28
Japan	lb.	.13½	— .14
Mace, Siauw	lb.	.48	— .49
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.41	— .42
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.37	— .37½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.31	— .32
75s-80s	lb.	.33	— .34
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.18	— .18½
White	lb.	.29½	— .30
Pimento, Select	lb.	.10	— .10½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.43	— .44
Bees, white	lb.	.63	— .65
Refined, light	lb.	.48	— .49
Dark	lb.	.45	— .46
Crude, light	lb.	.43	— .44
Dark	lb.	.41	— .42
Candelila	lb.	.31	— .34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.85	— .90
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.83	— .85
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.63	— .65
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.48	— .50
Chalky	lb.	.47	— .49
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.13	— .14
White	lb.	.16	— .17
Japan	lb.	.20	— .20½
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .36
***Bleached**	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
***Green**	lb.	—	— —
***Refined, white**	lb.	—	— —
***Domestic**	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	—	— .10
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	— .11

Stearic Acid, see Vegetables Oils, pg. 40

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sweet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Peach Kernel	lb.	.50	— .52
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Bay	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.25	— 5.75
Artificial	lb.	—	— 4.25
*Bois de Rose	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.29	— .31
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Lead, Free	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.40	— .45
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—2.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.73	— .75
Java	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

***Nominal**

Cloves, can	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Bottles	lb.	3.70	— 3.80
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—50.00
Croton	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Cumin	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Erigeron	lb.	—	— 7.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	8.50	— 9.25
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Wood	lb.	—	— 1.50
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	10.50	—11.50
Spike	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Garden	lb.	.75	— .90
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Limes, Expressed	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Distilled	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Linaloe	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	—30.00
Artificial	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	100.00	—105.00
Petale	lb.	110.00	—115.00
Artificial	lb.	18.50	—25.50
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Orange, bitter	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Italian	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.30	— .40
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	25.00	—30.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Imported	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Peppermint, Natural, tins	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Japanese	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
French	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 5.25
Rose, French	oz.	15.50	—16.00
Bulgarian	oz.	12.00	—15.00
Artificial	oz.	2.75	— 3.25
Rosemary	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.75	—11.25
West Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Artificial	lb.	.75	— .80
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Spearmint	lb.	13 00	—13.25
Spruce	lb.	.90	— .95
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
White, French	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	— 80
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	—	—12.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	14.25	—15.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	18.50	—25.00

OLEORESINS

Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Ginger	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Malefern	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—20.00
Paraley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetophenone	lb.	4.50	— 6.25
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Anethol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Imported	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.25

Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Imported	lb.	—	— 6.50
Borneol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Castoreum, See Crude Drug, Miscl.			
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	36.00	—40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Citral	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	—20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—30.00
Coumarin	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Eugenol	lb.	6.50	— 6.65
Geraniol, from Citronella	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geranyl	lb.	—	— —
Hellotropin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	— —
Imported	oz.	—	—30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.25	—10.00
Imported	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Linalol	lb.	7.00	—12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	13.50	—18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	—18.00
Menthol	lb.	13.75	—14.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	12.50	—14.00
Imported	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	—16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	.75	— .80
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	.16	— .17
Musk Ambrette	lb.	86.00	—100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.		— 45.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	14.00	—16.00
Musk, Natural, See Crude Drug, Miscl.			
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	40.00	—42.00
Phenylethylic Alcohol	lb.	38.00	—40.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Rhodinol	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—24.00
Safrol	lb.	.80	— .85
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Imported	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thymol	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Vanillin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	—18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetone	lb.	.13½	— .14
Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 6.50
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 7.50
30 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	—	— 8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	—	— 9.50
Glacial, bbls. and carboys		11.00	—12.75
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Chrome	lb.	.17	— .18
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	— .05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .15
Sulph.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Low grade	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.16	— .18
Heavy	lb.	.08½	— .10
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11½	— .12
Red	lb.	.20	— .22
Arsenious Acid	lb.	.11	— .11½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.33	— .35
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.13¾	— .13¾
*Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carbs.	lb.	.08	— .09
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .09¼
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .08¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .07½

*Nominal

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .28½
Nitrate	lb.	.09	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	—	— .12½
Granulated, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Lump	lb.	.25½	— .26
*Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
*Dom., double bags	100 lbs.	—	— 7.50
Antimony, Sulphuret		—	— —
Crimson F.	lb.	—	— .40
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	— .35
No. 2	lb.	—	— .30
Vermillion	lb.	—	— .55
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.03½	— .04½
*Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—105.00
*Imported	ton	—	— —
Binoxide	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Export F.A.S.	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.05	— .07
Carbonate	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Light	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Heavy	lb.	.03	— .04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	20.00	—25.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	—	— .06
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	— .11
Copper Carbonate	lb.	—	— .28
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.37½
99 p.c. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.20	— 1.30
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	42.00	—45.00
Acid Grade	ton	50.00	—60.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.50	— 2.85
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 3.80
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09
18 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.11	— .12
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .07
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13½	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Paste	lb.	.13½	— .15
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	.10¾	— .13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¾
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	.09¾	— .13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .13
English	lb.	—	— —
Lithopone	lb.	.07¾	— .07½
Lime, hydrate	lb.	—	— —
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.05
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17	— .22
Magnesite	ton	65.00	—68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.15	— .16
Dioxide	lb.	.13	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	.15	— .17
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	— 1.50
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.65	— 1.75
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	—	— 2.00
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.14	— .16
double	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .37¾
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.33	— .38
99 p.c., tech.	lb.	.21½	— .25½
Phosphorus red	lb.	.60	— .70
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Sesquisulphide	lb.	—	— .42½
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
*Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.30	— .34
Sticks	lb.	1.00	— 1.10

*Nominal

Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .32
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
80-85 p.c.	lb.	.23	— .25
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .28
*90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	— .34
*96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.15	— .17
Powdered, American	lb.	.15	— .17
Japanese	lb.	.16	— .19
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	2.90	— 3.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.65	— .70
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	lb.	.90	— .95
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .38
Sulphate		—	— —
Pyroligneous Acid, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12¼
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	—	— .14
Salt Cake	ton	17.00	—18.00
*Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.20
*Dense 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.65
*Caustic, 76 p.c.		—	— —
F.o.b. Wks., basis 60	100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.40
F. A. S.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.75
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.22	— .24
Bisulphate	ton	4.25	— 5.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.		1.25	— 1.35
Bicarbonate	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Chlorate	lb.	.10	— .11
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.25	— .27
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.21	— .23
Hyposulph. bbls. gran.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	— 3.85
*Nitrate crude	100 lbs.	—	— 3.75
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40
Refined	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .15
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.25	— .26½
Silicate, 60 deg.	lb.	2.85	— 3.25
40 deg.	lb.	.02	— .02½
Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05½
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.03	— .03½
Sulphite	lb.	.03	— .03½
Sulphate, Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08	— .11
Sulphur crude	ton	25.00	—30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.20	— 3.50
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.55	— 3.95
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots 60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	—16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	—23.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	22.00	—25.00
Tannic Acid, Tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21½	— .22¼
Crystals	lb.	.43	— .45
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .10
Granulated	lb.	.11	— .13
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13

Metals

Tin			
Straits	cwt.	—	—60.50
Banca	cwt.	—	—58.75
American, pure	cwt.	—	—58.50
99% pure	cwt.	—	—57.75
Copper			
Prime Lake	cwt.	19.50	—20.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	19.00	—19.25
Casting	cwt.	19.00	—19.25
Lead			
Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	— 8.50
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	8.75	— 9.00
Zinc (Spelter)			
Shipment	cwt.	9.72½	— 9.75
Prompt	cwt.	9.50	— 9.60
Antimony			
Chinese and Japanese	cwt.	11.50	—11.75
Aluminum			
98-99% Virgin	cwt.	31.50	—32.50
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	31.00	—32.00
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	29.00	—30.00
Powdered	cwt.	—	—42.00
Magnesium, 99%	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Nickel			
Ingot	cwt.	42.00	—43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	—43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	—45.00

*Nominal

Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Cadmium	lb.	—	— 1.40
Cobalt	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Silver	oz.	—	— 1.31¼
Platinum, pure	oz.	—	—160.00
Iridium	oz.		—300.00
Quicksilver, (See Fine Chemical Prices)			
Palladium	oz.	—	—120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit			
Wolframite, Chinese		6.50	— 7.00
Bolivian		8.00	— 8.50
Scheelite		—	—15.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate	100 lbs.	—	— 7.50
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	—	— 3.75
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	unit	—	— 7.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw	ton	—	—48.00
Cyanamide	unit	4.00	— 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	unit	—	— 7.25
Phosphate Rock—			
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.	ton	—	— —
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	—	—11.00
Potassium murlate, 80 p.c.	unit	2.90	— 3.00
Pyrites, furn. size, imptd.	unit	—	— .18
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	—	— 8.00

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)			
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.94
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.60
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	—	— 1.59
Pitch, prime	20 lb. bbl.	8.50	—10.50
Rosins, B		—	—19.20
D		—	—19.25
E		—	—19.30
F		—	—19.35
G		—	—19.40
H		—	—19.45
I		—	—19.50
K		—	—20.55
M		—	—22.25
N		—	—22.50
WG		—	—23.25
WW		—	—24.00
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	—	—14.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

*Benzol C. P.	gal.	.28	— .30
*(90 p.c.)	gal.	.25	— .28
*Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 pc.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
50 p.c.	gal.	—	— .60
25 p.c.	gal.	—	— .40
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.15¼	— .17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
*Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .09
*Flake	lb.	.07½	— .08½
*Phenol	lb.	.12	— .17
*Export	lb.	.19	— .20
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	—18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.22	— .27
Crude heavy	gal.	.18	— .20
*Toluol, pure	gal.	.28	— .32
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.28	— .32
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Acid B	lb.	—	— 2.25
Acid Bronner's	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Acid Cleve	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Acid F (delta acid)	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
*Acid H	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	— 1.70
Acid Monosulphonic	lb.	—	— .15
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	.65	— .75
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
*Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.58	— .60
Acid Picric	lb.	.25	— .50
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.30	— .32
Refined	lb.	.32	— .35
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
p-Amidoacetanilide	lb.	2.00	— 2.2
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
p-Amidophenol	lb.	—	— 3.15
Hydrochloride	lb.	—	— 3.00
*Aniline Oil	lb.	.34	— .36
*Aniline Salt	lb.	.44	— .46
Aniline for red	lb.	.60	— .65
Anthracene (40 p.c.)	lb.	—	— .40
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.65	— .70
Anthraquinone	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.65	— .75
U.S.P. & F.F.C., see Aromatic Chemicals			
*Benzidine Base	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
*Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	—	— 1.15
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .75
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26	— .28
Chlorbenzol	lb.	.08½	— .10
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
*Dimethylaniline	lb.	.95	— 1.00
*Dinitrophenol	lb.	.31	— .34
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.10	— .15
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.31	— .34
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.23	— .28
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.38	— .40
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.65	— .75
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	.08½	— .10
*Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00	— 2.40
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.52	— .55
Sublimed	lb.	.65	— .75
*a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.40	— .45
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sublimed	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
*Neville & Winther's Acid	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
*m-Nitraniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*p-Nitranlline	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.75	— .85
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.16	— .17
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine		3.00	— 3.25
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	— .85
p-Nitrosodimethylanilne	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
p-Nitroluol	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.16	— .18
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.17	— .23
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.16
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.60	— .75
Phosgene	lb.	—	— .75
"R" Salt	lb.	.70	— .75
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.75	— 5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	—	— 1.10
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	—	— .75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Mix Toluidine	lb.	.44	— .50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.28	— .33
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Xylidine	lb.	—	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:			
Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange II	lb.	.45	— .50
Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	—	— 1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	—	— 6.50
Amidine Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkali Blue, Dom.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Alkali Blue, Imp.	lb.	—	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— 4.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	—	— 3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.50	— .60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00	—16.00
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 1.90
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
DIRECT COLORS:			
Black	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Blue	lb.	—	— 1.10
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B.	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Chryosophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chryesophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
*Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.00
OIL COLORS:			
Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	—	— .90
SULPHUR COLORS:			
Black	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue Dom.	lb.	.80	— .90
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
CHROME COLORS:			
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	—	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.80	— 1.70
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00
BASIC COLORS:			
Auramine O. Dom.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Auramine OO.	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	—	— 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— .90
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet 6 B.	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	—	—27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.03½	— .05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.35	— .40
Chinese	lb.	.34	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11
Aleppey	lb.	.08½	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	—35.00
Chips	lb.	.05	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.07	— .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	50.00	—60.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	— .25

Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

DYE EXTRACTS

*Archil, Double	lb.	.17	— .20
Triple	lb.	—	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.23	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.16	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.12	— .14
Tablet	lb.	.14	— .15
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .28
Crystals	lb.	.32	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	— .16½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.28	— .30
*Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .18
*Crystals	lb.	.25	— .27
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	— .24
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.22	— .26
Indigotine, pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
*Logwood, solid	lb.	.21	— .25
*Crystals	lb.	.32	— .35
*51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.14	— .18
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	—	— .20
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Blood, imported	lb.	.65	— .68
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .85
Soluble	lb.	.70	— .80
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum per 100 lbs.		8.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow per 100 lbs.		7.00	— 8.00
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.12	— .15
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls	cwt.	5.25	— 5.75
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls	cwt.	5.10	— 5.60
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.08	— .08½

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	—200.00
Divi Divi	ton	76.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	110.00	—125.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—65.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—28.00
*Sumac, Sicilly, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—95.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—120.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—90.00

*Nominal

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	— .03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.09	— .11
Cubes, Singpaore	lb.	.18	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08¾	— .08¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— .05¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— .07¾
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— .06¼
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	— .12
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Valoni., solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.13	— 1.15
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	90.00	—100.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
English	lb.	.08	— .08½
Neutral	lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard prime	gal.	—	— 2.00
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.85
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.53
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.60
No. 2	gal.	—	— 1.48
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	— 1.18
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.20
White, bleached, winter.	lb.	—	— 1.22
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.00
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.90
Dark	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Prime	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Oleo Oil	lb.	.25	— .32
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Saponified	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.26	— .26¾
Double pressed	lb.	.26¾	— .27¼
Triple pressed	lb.	.33	— .34
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.70
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.60
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.35	— 1.40

*Nominal

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Cases	lb.	—	— .21
No. 3	lb.	.18½	— .19
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.24½	— .25
Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .19
Tanks	lb.	—	— .18¾
Cochin, bb.s bbls., Dom.	lb.	—	— .20½
*Tanks	lb.	—	— .20
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	—	— .18½
Edible	lb.	.21½	— .22
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.18	— .18½
Barrels	lb.	.19	— .20
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	.19¼	— .19¾
Summer, yel., prim., bbl.	lb.	.21¼	— .21¾
White	lb.	—	— .24¼
Winter, yellow	lb.	.23¾	— .25
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.77
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.80
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.83
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.94
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.80	— 3.00
Edible	gal.	3.15	— 3.30
Foots	lb.	.20	— .21
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.17	— .17½
Benin	lb.	.16	— .17
Niger	lb.	.15½	— .16
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.27	— .28
*Crude, f.o.b. mills		—	— .24
Orlental, coast, tanks	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.55
*Blown	gal.	—	— 1.65
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	2.10	— 2.40
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.16	— .16½
New York, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Edible	lb.	.21½	— .22

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.16½	— .17
Yellow	lb.	.12½	— .13½
House	lb.	.12½	— .13
Grease, Brown	lb.	.08	— .10
Lard City	lb.	—	— .23
Compound	lb.	—	— .25
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	— .32
Oleo	lb.	.20½	— .21
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	— .20
City, Special	lb.	—	— .15

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	— .19½
City Fancy	lb.	.18	— .18½
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¼	— .17¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.16¾	— .17
"A" White	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
"B" White	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Yellow	lb.	.15½	— .16
Brown	lb.	.14	— .14¾
Bone	lb.	.12	— .12½
House	lb.	.14½	— .15
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.21	— .22
Lard, city steam	lb.	.22½	— .25

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	ton	—	—54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	ton	—	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	—	—56.00
Columbia	ton	—	—53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	— —
Meal	short ton	65.00	—72.50
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—75.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—80.00

*Nominal

Announcement is made of the appointment of two joint committees of the American Bankers' Association and the American Acceptance Council, one to make a study of the general subject of handling trade acceptances both in banks and the business houses, and the other to study the cost of collecting acceptances with a view to working out a satisfactory schedule of exchange, service and collection charges.

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, has received a communication from D. A. White, Chief of Police, asking that an ordinance be prepared regulating the sale of alcohol, lysol, formaldehyde, formalin and other liquids that might be used as intoxicating beverages. This official declares that immense quantities of these have been sold since January 16, when national prohibition went into effect, and asks for suitable municipal restrictions.

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports from Jan. 30 to Feb. 6

ACIDS—Carbolic, 50 csks., Carbolineum Co., Liverpool; **Citric,** 40 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; **Cresylic,** 19 drums, W. E. Jordon, Inc., Bristol; 14 drums, Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol; 25 drums, W. E. Hasdan, Liverpool; 8 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 25 csks., White Tar Co., Manchester; 56 drums, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester; **Oxalic,** 35 csks., J. D. Lewis, Bristol; 16 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 12 bbls., Van Siclen & Co., 4 csks., Bayles Finishing Plant, Manchester; 20 csks., Durex Chemical Corporation, Manchester; **Tartaric,** 50 cs., W. Newberg, Rotterdam; 140 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 8 csks., Equitable Trust Co., Liverpool

ALMONDS—Bitter, 1,635 bgs., H. Dontellarry, Catania

AMMONIUM MURIATE—40 csks., 72 csks., Wing & Evans, Liverpool; 20 csks, Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool; 6 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

ANTIMONY SULPHIDE—10 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Manchester

ARGOLS—55 csks., Bank of New York, Genoa; 25 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Genoa; 54 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Liverpool

BALSAM COPAIBA—19 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Cristobal; 5 cs., Silva Bussenens & Co., Cristobal; 1 cs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Cristobal; 247 cs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Liverpool; 25 cs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 40 cs., New York Overseas Co., Para; 80 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Para

BARK—Cinchona, 54 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 40 bls., A. Joenson & Co., Liverpool; 1,823 bgs., Perry, Ryer & Co., Liverpool; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 105 bls., Duncan, Fox & Co., Cristobal; 300 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Cristobal; 28 bls., Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool.

BAY RUM—25 bbls., R. L. Fuller & Co., St. Thomas, 15 bbls., Lehn & Fink, St. Thomas; 15 bbls., Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, St. Thomas

BEANS—Castor, 68 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Aux Cayes; 13 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Aux Cayes; 78 csks., 96 csks., Southern Sales Corporation, Port Au Prince; **Cocoa,** 40 bgs., A. M. Hernandez, Curacao; 90 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 8,900 bgs., Willard, Haives & Co., Accora; 1,700 bgs., 800 bgs., Smith, Kilpatrick & Co., Accora; 1,750 bgs., Le Gros Wood, Accora; 900 bgs., Bernard, Wilson & Co., Accora; 8,490 bgs., Colonial Bank, Accora; 800 bgs., Bank of British West Africa; 14,800 bgs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Accora; 3,560 bgs., G. W. Christian & Co., Accora; 320 bgs., McLauren Bros., Acorra; 4,600 bgs., Swanamount Trading Co., Ltd., Accora; 1,600 bgs., Middleton & Co., Accora; 320 bgs., Zingeli, Schmidt & Co., Acorra; 4,000 bgs., J. H. Raynor & Co., Accora; 3,200 bgs., A. J. Tangkalokis, Accora; 1,900 bgs., Mann & Cook, Accora; 1,600 bgs., T. Kolygneaux, Accora, 800 bgs., Bernard Wilson & Co., Accora; 1,600 bgs., T. Molyneaux & Son, Accora; 800 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Accora; 1,600 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Accora; 2,284 bgs., C. C. Mengel & Bros., Accora; 750 bgs., Hershey Chocolate Co., Accora; 2,800, Wlilard, Halves & Co., Accora; 44 bgs., I. Karples, Accora; 499 bgs., C. C. Mengel & Bro., Accora; 100 bgs., J. Aron & Co., San Domingo; 131 bgs., 166 bgs., Michelina & Co., San Domingo; 115 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 129 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 466 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 125 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Sanchez; 57 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Sanchez; 11,413 bgs., 338 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 618 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 334 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 412 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Sanchez; 466 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 150 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Samana; 685 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Samana; 250 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samana; 68 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Porto Plata; 80 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Porto Plata; 40 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Porto Plata; 228 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Porto Plata; 300 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Porto Plata; 35 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Porto Plata; 372 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Porto Plata; 221 bgs., Mecke & Co., Porto Plata; 330 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Cristobal; 450 bgs., Pablo Calvet & Co., Cristobal; 500 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Cristobal; 133 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 37 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 23 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 73 bgs., R. Moelhausen, St. Lucia; 12 bgs., 81 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 34 bgs., Childs & Co., Grenada; 121 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 706 bgs., 64 bgs., Bank of Canada, Grenada; 490 bgs., Colonial Bank, Grenada; 650 bgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Trinidad; 400 bgs., Southern Pacific Co., Trinidad; 400 bgs., Colonial Bank, Trinidad; 400 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Trinidad; 49 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad; 25 bgs., Holtrans & Co., Trinidad; 25 bgs., Wood & Sellick, Trinidad; 25 bgs., Blackburn Trading Co., Trinidad; 200 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Trinidad; 25 bgs., C. E. Griffin, Trinidad; 150 bgs., McPherson & Scott, Trinidad; 500 bgs., Boos & Co., Trinidad; 500 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 5 bgs., M. M. Giles, Trinidad; 25 bgs., F. G. Van Duhn, Trinidad; 44 bgs., Sorenson & Nielson, Maracaibo; 300 bgs., 250 bgs., 2,000 bgs., 2,930 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 200 bgs., A. S. Lacelles & Co., Trinidad; 250 bgs., 800 bgs., Gillespie Bros., Trinidad; 300 bgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Trinidad; 200 bgs., National City Bank, Trinidad; 1,200 bgs., Far Eastern Manufacturing Co., Trinidad; 300 bgs., American Trading Co., Trinidad; 1,000 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 600 bgs., Bank of Canada; Trinidad; 300 bgs., Lucey Manufacturing Co., Trinidad; 55 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 47 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Maracaibo; 400 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., 500 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., 1,535 bgs., 4,000 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., South Pacific Ports; 1,995 bgs., 800 bgs., National Park Bank, South Pacific Ports; 200 bgs., Comancho, Roldan & Van Sickel, South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., Gravenhorst & Co., South Pacific Ports; 250 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Port Au Prince; 57 bgs., Huttlinger & Struller, Port De Palx; 43 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Cape Hayti; 50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cape Hayti; 124 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Jeremie; 55 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 244 bgs., Gillespie Bros., Colombo; 225 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., South Pacific Ports; 28 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Port Au Prince; 66 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 218 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., Curacao; 723 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; 500 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Curacao; 222 bgs., Bank of New York, Para; 3,400 bgs., National City Bank, Bahia; 838 bgs., Oelrichs & Co., Bahia; **Locust,** 860 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Vanilla,** 23 cs., 1 bbl., Irving National Bank, Guadeloupe

BERRIES—Cedar, 1 bbl., W. J. Smith, Halifax; **Juniper,** 100 bgs., Castol, Gottheil & Overton, Genoa

CASEINE—1 cs., A. G. Orlig, London; 600 bgs., Rosin & Co., Bahia

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—100 bgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Manchester

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 2 cs., Johnston & Sons, London; 5 csks., R. F. Downing & Co., Antwerp

CINCHONIDINE—12 cs., Acuthnet Process Co., Rotterdam

COCAINE—2 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, South Pacific Ports

COCOA BUTTER—4 cs., Marquardt & Co., Trinidad

COPRA—57 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Samana; 27 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Cristobal; 500 bgs., Holtrans & Co., Cristobal; 500 bgs., Bush Terminal Co., Cristobal; 1,200 bgs., F. G. Alden, Cristobal; 220 bgs., Dumarest Bros., Cristobal; 1,500 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America; 280 bgs., Oil Seed Co., Trinidad

CUTTLEFISH BONE—27 straps, Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; 97 cs., E. Baccari, Genoa

DIVI-DIVI—1,009 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacao; 1,371 bgs., 592 bgs., 3,075 bgs., 1,148 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 98 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Curacao; 1 bg., Antonio Puerto, Porto Colombia; 610 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Maracaibo; 407 bgs., R. Desvernine, Maracaibo

DYESTUFFS—Aniline, 1 box, Niebragge & Day, Halifax; **Cochineal,** 55 cs., Lanman & Kemp, Liverpool; **Mangrove-Bark,** 50 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Samana; **Tar Dyes,** 44 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam

ERINOID—82 cs., W. B. Fox & Co., London

EXTRACTS—Miscellaneous, 1 cs., Smith, Nessle & Co., Copenhagen; **Rennet,** 63 bgs., Thos. Meadows & Co., Copenhagen; 203 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Copenhagen

FLOWERS—Insect, 40 bls., National Bank of Minnesota, Trieste; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 127 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Trieste; 43 bls., National City Bank, Trieste

GRENADINE—130 cs., Waken & McLaughlin, Inc., Rotterdam

GUM—Aloes, 557 bgs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; 25 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; **Chicle,** 33 bgs., General Export & Commission Co., Demerara; 67 bgs., J. A. Medina & Co., Progresso

HERBS, MEDICINAL—Miscellaneous, 82 bls. Bernard Judea & Co., Genoa; 10 cs., McEsho Chemical Co., Genoa; 10 bls., R. Dixon & Co., Trieste

HOPS—20 bls., B. Schwarz & Son, Antwerp

IRON OXIDE—10 csks., Chas. B. Crystal, Liverpool; 66 csks., F. & E. M. Waldo, Liverpool; 29 csks., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 32 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 30 csks., J. A. McNulty, Manchester; 69 csks, E. M. & F. Waldo, Manchester

LEAVES—Buchu, 6 bls., McKesson & Robbins, London; **Laurel,** 79 bls., Castle, Gottheil & Overton, Genoa; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 3 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Stramonium,** 10 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste

LICORICE PASTE—75 cs., H. Dontellary, Catania

LIME CARBONATE—300 bgs., H. J. Baker & Co., Bristol; **Tartrate,** 1,000 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Patras

LIME JUICE—11 csks., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 2 csks., E. F. Darrell & Co., Dominica; 47 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 73 csks., Van Dyk & Lindsey, Dominica; 11 csks., Vulcan Trading Co., Antigua; 2 cs., G. F. Cox, Trinidad; 40 csks., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 108 csks., 5 csks., 114 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Raw,** 49 csks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Dominica

LYCOPODIUM—10 cs., Schleffelin & Co., London; 6 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London

MAGNESIUM—77 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

MANNA—85 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 6 cs., American Shipping Co., Genoa; 14 cs., 5 crates, 1 drum, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 16 cs., M. J. Personenl; Genoa

MERCURY—300 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa

MUSK—2 cs., Ungerer & Co., Rotterdam

NAPHTHALENE—806 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol

NICKEL SULPHATE—29 csks., Fuerst Bros. & Co., Bristol

OILS—Coconut, 10 csks., Middleton & Co., Demerara; **Cod,** 100 csks., Redden & Martin, Halifax; 30 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax; **Codliver,** 15 bbls., Pabst Bros., Halifax; 15 bbls., P. E. Anderson & Co., Halifax; 15 bbls., Cook, Swan & Co., Halifax; 15 bbls., A. Stallman & Co., Halifax; 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Creosote,** 25 drums, Petry & Co., Manchester; **Degras,** 1 bbl., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Haariem,** 25 cs., Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam; **Laurel,** 5 bbls., R. Dixon & Co., Trieste; **Linseed,** 232 bbls., 280 bbls., 297 bbls., 113 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbls., Clement & Son, Bristol; 200 csks., National Park Bank, Copenhagen; 283 bbls., Goosens & Rossen, Rotterdam; **Olive,** 650 cs., Southerland International Dispatch, Genoa; 343 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 350 cs., Tribano & Garrish, Genoa; **Palm,** 19 csks., Thornett, Fehr, Inc., Liverpool; **Sod,** 20 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 68 csks., J. F. Kaiser & Co., Inc., Manchester; **Sulphur Olive,** 50 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Genoa; 50 bbls., Tradesman National Bank, Genoa

OILS, ESSENTIAL—8 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Bay,** 13 cs., R. Moelhausen, St. Lucia; 2 bbls., R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe; **Eucalyptus,** 50 csks., J. B. Horner & Co., Liverpool; **Geranium,** 18 cs., A. C. Callier, Algiers; **Lemon,** 200 ¼ cs., East River National Bank, Messina; 250 ½ cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 150 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 100 bxs., National City Bank, Trieste; **Lime,** 1 cs., R. Moelhausen, St. Lucia; 7 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; **Orange,** 2 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 75 ¼ cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina; 35 ½ cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 11 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 4 cs., Colonial Bank, Cristobal; 22 cs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Cristobal; **Rose,** 15 cs., Ungerer & Co., Trieste; 20 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Trieste; **Rosemary,** 5 cs., R. Dixon & Co., Trieste

PERFUMERY—Miscellaneous, 12 cs., A. L. Amerigen, Rotterdam; 2 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Bordeaux; 530 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Bordeaux; 22 cs., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; 12 cs., Middleton & Co., Martinique; 50 cs., W. P. Downey, Catania; 202 cs., J. B. Horner, Catania; 100 cs., H. Dontellary, Catania; 40 cs., Barclay & Co., Catania; 258 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 4 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam

POTASH—Caustic, 23 drums, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Hydrated,** 50 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

POTASSIUM SALTS—Binoxalate, 9 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bristol; **Bromide, Crystals,** 9 csks., 7 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; **Carbonate,** 500 csks., Hollingshurst & Co., Rotterdam; **Muriate,** 3,360 bgs., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 502 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Prussiate, Red,** 5 bbls., C. S. Grant & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulphate,** 860 csks., Hollingshurst & Co., Rotterdam

QUININE—Salt, 40 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Sulphate,** 25 cs., Parke, Davis & Co., London; 4 cs., Ammerman & Paterson, Rotterdam; 1 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Antwerp

ROOTS—Arrow, 50 bbls., F. E. Childs & Co., Trinidad; 26 bls., Blackburn Trading Co., Demerara; **Licorice,** 181 bls., Battaylini & Co., Catania; 439 bls., H. Utard, Seville; 348 bls., J. A. Medina & Co., Seville; 262 bls., Allaire, Woodward & Co., Seville; 86 bls., Peek & Velsor, Seville; 225 bls. Smith, Kline & French Co., Seville; 30 bls., 2 bgs., McIlvaine Bros., Seville; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 10 bgs., R. Dixon & Co., Trieste; **Orris,** 267 bgs., Castle, Gotthell & Overton, Genoa

SAL-AMMONIAC—10 csks., T. D. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 6 csks., Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol; 10 csks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool

SEED—Caraway, 200 bgs., Schilthuis & Co., Rotterdam; 4 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., A. Goldmark & Sons, Rotterdam; **Cardamom,** 9 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., London; **Mustard,** 121 bgs., 212 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Copenhagen; 102 bgs., J. Aron & Co, Copenhagen; 106 bgs., Schultz & Ruckgaber, Copenhagen; 9 bgs., Vandegrift & Co., Copenhagen; 100 bgs., Herbst Bros., Copenhagen; 300 bgs., Frame & Co., Copenhagen; 150 bgs., Frame & Co., London; 159 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co.; **Poppy,** 55 bgs., Levy & Co., Rotterdam; **Quince,** 21 bgs., Schieffelin & Co., Seville; 19 bgs., Benkert & Co., Seville

SILVER SULPHIDE—5 cs., Barber, Williams & Co., South Pacific Ports

SOAP—Castile, 300 bxs., L. G. Nenus, Genoa; 400 bxs., Lazard Freres, Genoa

SODIUM SALTS—Bichromate, 15 csks., Lazard, Godchaux & Co., Manchester; **Hydrosulphite,** 11 kegs, Robertson & Co., Liverpool; 5 kegs, J. L. Stiefel & Sons, Manchester; **Nitrate,** 5 bbls., Van Siclen & Co., Copenhagen; **Prussiate,** 25 csks., T. D. Downing & Co., Liverpool; 12 csks., National City Bank, Liverpool; 28 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Manchester; 23 csks., Beach & Gent, Inc., Manchester; 13 csks., J. D. Lewis, Manchester; 25 csks., Sennet, Solony & Co., Manchester; 26 csks., White Tar Co., Manchester; 24 csks., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; 7 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 38 csks., National City Bank, London; **Sulphide,** 195 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Manchester

SPICES—Chillies, 200 bgs., A. J. Wadeville & Co., Liverpool; **Cinnamon,** 7 bgs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Colombo; **Cloves,** 728 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Clove-Stems,** 282 bgs., Frame & Co., Liverpool; **Nutmegs,** 363 bgs., Colonial Bank, Grenada; 53 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Grenada; 21 cs., K. Wilson, Rotterdam; **Pepper, Red,** 1 cs., G. F. Cox, Trinidad; **Pimento,** 102 bgs., W. A. Leaman, Kingston; 331 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 545 bgs., J. H. Hamlein & Son, Kingston

SPONGES—29 bls., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Cuba Ports; 25 bls., L. Clonney & Co., Porto Plata

TARTAR—1,507 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Trieste; **Cream of Tartar,** 53 csks., American Foreign Service Corporation, Bordeaux; 460 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux; 491 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Bordeaux; 346 bgs., Southern Pacific Co., Bordeaux; 262 bgs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 6 csks., 10 kegs, Equitable Trust Co., Liverpool; 1 keg, Brown Bros. & Co., London

THYMOL, CRYSTALS—17 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—10 drums, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Manchester.

WATER—Mineral, 300 cs., W. P. Bernagozzi, Genoa

WAX—Bees, 42 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 2 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samana; 7 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Porto Plata; 11 seroons, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Porto Plata; 1 bx., F. C. Luthie & Co., Grenada; 2 cs., A. Behrens & Co., Petit Goave; **Carnauba,** 192 bgs., Smith & Nichols, Liverpool; 10 bgs., P. S. Nicholson, Bahia; **Mineral,** 145 bgs., National City Bank, Copenhagen

REFUSE TO TAKE OUT WHISKEY LICENSES

That ninety per cent of the druggists of New York City have declared against the sale of whiskey for medicinal purposes is the declaration of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner. Dr. Copeland made the announcement after a conference with J. Henry Zagat, president of the Bronx Pharmaceutical Association, who declared that at a recent meeting of his organization reports were received from similar organizations in other parts of the city, and that as a result of those reports the association went on record as being "against turning their drug stores into liquor saloons."

"As a result of Mr. Zagat's statement to me," said Dr. Copeland, "I have written to the Treasury Department and informed them that it is the consensus of druggists of New York City that if physicians require whiskey for medicinal purposes they should be permitted to obtain it through Government agencies established in this city.

The Bureau of Foods of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture is trying to stop the sale of bleached flour in Pennsylvania, following numerous complaints regarding the sale of artificially whitened flour. The Bureau's agents have so far collected 150 samples of flour, which have been analyzed by James A. Evans, of Erie, and, as a result, prosecutions will be started at once, according to James Foust, head of the Food Bureau. It is said that in several instances chemicals were used for bleaching purposes, and this is contrary to the law of the State. Inferior grades of flour need only be whitened to make them resemble the high-priced white flour. The fraud perpetrated by dealers in bleached flours consists in charging a high price for an inferior article and ruining the health of the users of the chemically-made flour.

The American Acceptance Council, 111 Broadway, New York, has found that the acceptance method of financing is now used to some extent in practically every kind of business where goods are sold outright and where sales terms are other than cash. Many national associations of wholesalers and retailers have endorsed the system and have recommended its use by members. The American Bankers' Association at its last convention reaffirmed its stand on acceptances and provided for the appointment of committees composed of business men and bankers who are to make a study of the entire question, work out a system of handling acceptances in banks and business houses and to determine upon a reasonable charge for collection, exchange and service by banks to which these items pass for payment.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced its purpose to give $5,000,000 for the use of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. The Council was organized in 1916 as a measure of national preparedness, and its efforts during the war were mostly confined to assisting the Government in the solution of pressing war-time problems involving scientific investigation. Reorganized since the war on a peace-time footing, it is now attempting to stimulate and promote scientific research in agriculture, medicine and industry and in every field of pure science. Part of the funds will be used to erect a home for the associations in Washington.

Importations of gambier during the eleven months ended with November last amounted to 4,235,197 pounds, against 8,706,740 pounds in the same time in 1918 and 11,168,049 in the corresponding period of 1917.

NOT TO RECOGNIZE WHISKEY OR BRANDY

An informal dinner was given at the Planters' Hotel by the St. Louis branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in honor of the trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention and the Executive Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Addresses were made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, president of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention; James H. Beal, of the University of Illinois, and Prof. L. E. Sayre, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention was held later to make further arrangements for the tenth Decennial Pharmacopoeial Convention of the United States to be held beginning May 11, at the Hotel Willard, Washington. The following widely-known and prominent members of the board of trustees attending the meeting, besides Dr. Wiley, were Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, secretary; Dr. J. H. Beal, if Urbana, Ill.; Dr. C. H. LaWall, of Philadelphia; H. M. Meissner, of La Porte, Ind.; Dr. George H. Simmons, of Chicago, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, of New York.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Wiley stated that whiskey and brandy have been eliminated as medicines. He explained that the next issue of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, the revision of which will be provided for at the convention next May, would not recognize whiskey or brandy, following in this respect the last Pharmacopoeia.

Dr. Wiley asserted that whiskey, instead of being an effective remedy or preventive for influenza, was a positive poison in such cases. "In only one instance would I use whiskey for an influenza case," said he; "that would be a case where I wished to hasten the departure to heaven of a patient."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

The week's further decline in foreign exchange was not unforeseen, predictions of still lower levels having been common, but the collapse of sterling to $3.19 had not been generally expected, says "Dun's Review." Daily market movements here were largely governed by those which occurred in London, and other factors that have long exerted a depressing influence were again conspicuously present. The continued process of credit deflation, and the reported unwillingness of banks to extend accommodation on bills drawn against exports were among the elements mentioned as having precipitated the week's violent break in remittance rates on leading European centers.

While certain reports of the effects of the collapse of exchange seem to have been overdrawn, yet the heavy discounts in this market on the currencies of leading foreign nations present formidable obstacles to the maintenance of large merchandise shipments, and have a highly important bearing on the future of business and prices. A not illogical result of the financial movements of the week, which have included a further tightening of money rates, has been a more sharply-defined policy of conservatism and caution in various mercantile and industrial channels, and a disposition to proceed more slowly in making forward commitments.

The failures of manufacturers of chemicals and drugs in January, 1920, numbered 3, according to R. G. Dun & Co., compared with 4 in 1919, and 2 in 1918. The liabilities of the 1920 failed firms amounted to $18,153. Failures among retail traders were 10 in 1920, against 12 in 1919, and 33 in 1918. The liabilities of the firms that failed in 1920 amounted to $66,000.

New Incorporations

Aniline Dyes and Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital $800,000. A. F. Michtenstein, Henry A. Datter, E. B. Jones, 227 Huron st., Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital $50,000. A. C. Bollinger, G. H. Bollinger, C. E. Sanders, Los Angeles.

Druggists Wholesale Liquor Corporation, San Francisco, Cal., capital $25,000. Harry Bamburger, W. W. Sheehan, M. C. Hickey.

The Legum Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., capital $100,000. To manufacture drugs, chemicals, and specialties. Julius E. Judah, George F. Dixon, Jacob R. Legum, Baltimore.

Reliable Chemical Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $100,000. A. E. Manheimer, L. L. Cowan, P. Zak, Chicago, Ill.

Helms Candi-Lax Mfg. Co., Dover. Del., capital $1,000,000. W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Mark W. Cole, Dover.

Chemical Paper Co., Dover, Del., capital $500,000. To manufacture paper and substitutes. William G. Prentis, James North, Joseph H. Bertenstein, Washington, D. C.

Holmes Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $200,000. J. H. Sencindiver, A. W. Palmer, L. A. Anderson, 27 Cedar st., New York.

Organo-Synthetic Corporation, Brooklyn, capital $25,000. Drugs. F. J. and R. M. and E. G. Steinbugler, 16 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eckerd Cut Rate Medicine Co., Jamestown, N. Y., capital $75,000. J. M. and N. F. Eckerd, E. R. Hewett, Jamestown.

Pharmaceutical Alcohol Distributing Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. W. and R. and A. Strass, 908 Stebbins avenue.

Paul Gavza & Co., Manhattan, capital $24,000. Chemicals and drugs. A. M. Liebstein, P. and M. Gavza, 700 Eighth ave., New York.

U. S. Alcohol Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $100,000. F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, J. Vernon Pimm, Philadelphia.

North End Mfg. Co., Dover, Del., capital $25,000. To manufacture chemicals. Patrick Hopkins, Michael J. Guther, Edward J. Rock, Scranton, Pa.

Alabama By-Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital $5,000,000. Coke ovens. J. C. Hendrick, S. B. Murray, H. M. Cowart, Birmingham, Ala.

J. W. Hunt & Co., Dover, Del., capital $100,000. To manufacture paints. J. W. Hunt, W. B. Pope, D. W. Robertson, Washington.

Chicle Development Co., Dover, Del., capital $3,000,000. Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; Arthur R. Oakley. Pearl River, N. Y.

Buffalo Sulphur Refining Co., Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. H. M. Little, N. E. Katz, Meriden, Miss.; William F. O'Keefe, Wilmington, Del.

J. Amster & Co., Manhattan, capital $750,000. Chemicals and drugs. J. and B. Amster, F. Feuer, 922 Barotto st., Bronx.

Mamet & Kam Fur Dyeing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $30,000. M. B. and M. Mamet, H. Kam, 300 Pennsylvania ave., Brooklyn.

PRICES AND WAGES

Prospects of falling prices are discussed by the National Bank of Commerce in New York in the February number of "Commerce Monthly." The bank says:

"The question of price readjustment in the United States is tied up with our attitude toward Europe's economic recovery. If it is felt that we are all involved to a significant degree in a common economic future, our participation will doubtless be active. As a part of such a policy, new loans to Europe to make possible a continuance of our exports essential to reconstruction would delay the process of price readjustment.

"Withdrawal of the present extensions of credit to support exports to Europe would soon check the present abnormally one-sided trade. This would necessitate our domestic market's absorbing three or four hundred million dollars' worth of goods each month which our market has not had to absorb during 1919. With goods thrwn back on the domestic market in this volume, a relaxation of the strain in our commodity markets would follow. Two possibilities would then be opened. On the one hand, we might have a speedy readjustment of prices and wages and a revival of business activity on a lower level. On the other hand, if efforts were made to resist price reduction by artificial means, we would be exposed to the dangers of a painful period of real business depression.

"When this readjustment comes, the business men of the country will have opportunity for a policy toward labor which will go far in making for industrial peace in the years that follow. So far as balance sheets permit it, business men will find it wise to let prices go down first without making too vigorous efforts to reduce wages. The natural course of events will lead to substantial wage reductions in time."

OPPOSITION TO MAGNESITE TARIFF

A bill providing for a tariff on magnesite, which was passed by the House, is now before the Senate Finance Committee, where it is meeting strenuous opposition from manufacturers who say the material in Washington and California cannot be supplied in sufficient quantities.

One of the chief sources of opposition to the bill has been the American Refractories Co., of Pittsburgh, which invested $2,000,000 in a magnesite industry in Austria before the war. The company has $500,000 invested in brickworks in Baltimore, where it desires to use the Austrian magnesite for manufacture into magnesite brick, which is used in steel furnaces. The company also has other investments amounting to an additional $1,000,000.

Robert W. Page, of New York, president of the Marbleoid Co., representing New York oxy-chloride manufacturers, was another to appear in opposition to the bill. He explained that there are 200 concerns engaged in the manufacture of oxy-chloride cement, a composition used for flooring, walls, stucco, insulation blocks, pipe covering, decks of ships and like purposes. His testimony as to the need of imported magnesite to supplement the domestic products and the desirability of obtaining the benefit of the lower price was supported by other users of magnesite.

Exports of camphor from Japan during eight months ended Aug. 31, 1917, were only 2,219,893 kin against 3,672,465 kin in 1916; and 2,494,473 in 1915. The U. S. took 1,306,962 kin in 1917; 1,144,000 kin in 1916; 538,000 kin in 1915.

The steamer Butte cleared from Galveston January 27 with a cargo of sulphur for Cette, France.

Business Brevities

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued regulations under the Volstead Act relating to denatured alcohol, permits to obtain alcohol, dealers' records, formulas and specifications for wood alcohol.

Importations of opium during eleven months ended with November last amounted to 668,662 pounds, against 151,948 pounds in the same time in 1918 and 109,223 pounds in 1917.

The U. S. Department of Labor publishes the result of Dr. Alice Hamilton's investigations of European and American dye factories regarding the poisonous effects of dyes and fumes on the workers. She describes the methods of prevention and treatment.

Robert B. Davis, seventy-six years old, president of the R. B. Davis Company, at Hoboken, N. J., baking powder manufacturers, died at Los Angeles, Cal., where he went several months ago to regain his health. Mr. Davis was born at Pompey, N. Y., in 1834.

Eluthere Irene Du Pont, eighteen, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Du Pont, died at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., on Monday, of pneumonia. He was born in 1902, the year in which the Du Pont Powder Company celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill includes sums for the investigation and development of insecticides; for exploration to determine possible supplies of potash and nitrates; and for investigation and experiment in the utilization for coloring purposes of raw materials in the United States.

Gross sales of the Atlas Powder Company dropped from $35,766,620 in 1918 to $19,107,340 in 1919, and earnings available for common dividends declined from 34.43 per cent on the $5,002,400 stock outstanding to 22.39 per cent, according to the annual report. The net operating profit last year was $1,678,297, compared with $2,182,995 in 1918.

Net sales valued at $1,426,703 are reported by V. Vivaudou, Inc., for three months ended Nov. 30, 1919. After deducting the cost of sales there was a gross profit of $529,445. The net profit was $328,684, which was brought up to $329,615 by the addition of $931 other income. The gross sales for the November quarter compared with $1,921,526 for the full year of 1918.

Germany's ability to compete in the United States with American dye manufacturers is described by D. A. Buntrock in the "Zeitschrift fur Farben-Industrie," who says that within the Kartel there is a system of exchanging methods of producing and manufacturing coloring matters, and an exchange of the newest processes, which is of the greatest importance in the dye industry. The effect is to place the German factories in a position to produce their dyes in quantity at a price which no foreign mill can attain.

The Manufacturing Perfumers Association has sent notice to its members that the Internal Revenu Bureau has approved the use of alternative agents in place of tartar emetic to render bay rum and toilet waters containing less than 50 per cent of alcohol non-potable, as follows: Quinine sulphate, 2 grains per fluidounce; cinchonidine sulphate, 2 grains per fluidounce; salicylic acid, 5 grains per fluidounce; resorcin, 5 grains per fluidounce.

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